THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 121. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

MEXICO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Downfall of the Empire.

Capture of Maximilian and his Generals.

Queretaro Taken by the Liberals.

Despatch from President Juarez

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following has been received at the State Department:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 27—9·35 A. M —The following has been received:—

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—To the Hon. William H. Seward: I have this moment received the following despatch by telegraph, via Galveston, dated at Matamoras May 21, "I have the honor to transmit you the following official letter from San Luis Potosi, May 15:"—

General Barriosabal. —My Very Esteemed Friend:—"*Viva la Patria.*" Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this 8 o'clock A. M. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, and Miramon are prisoners. (Signed) BENITO JUAREZ.

(Signed) Yours truly.
WILLIAM B. MARSHALL,
E. L. PLUBB.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Commercial and Financial Report to Noon To-day.

LONDON, May 27—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 93¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾. Erie Railroad, 39¼; Illinois Central, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—Noon.—Cotton firm at 11d. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady, except Corn, which has advanced to 39s. 9d.

Provisions are unchanged.

Spirits of Turpentine has declined to 34s. 3d. All the other articles are unchanged.

RUSSIA.

A SQUADRON OF IRON-CLADS LIKELY TO BE PURCHASED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The Government of the United States has offered to sell to the Czar Alexander the famous iron-clad monitor Miantonomah, a frigate, and two new and very fast iron-clad war cruisers.

The proposition has been favorably received by the Emperor and his Cabinet, and is likely to be accepted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

AN EFFORT MADE TO SETTLE THE DIFFICULTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—Since the adjournment of the London Peace Conference, and the adjustment of the Franco-German quarrel relative to Luxembourg, the long-vexed Eastern question has assumed much more importance.

Diplomacy is now engaged in the consideration of a plan for its peaceful settlement, and efforts will be shortly made in this city, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and London, for its, perhaps, final solution.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.

COLONEL BURKE AND THE OTHERS LIKELY TO BE HANGED—INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND—GOVERNMENT FEARS OF REPRISALS, ETC.

DUBLIN, May 25.—If the Fenian leaders, Colonel Burke, I. R. A., and others, who were convicted of high treason at the special commission in this city, with Colonel McClure, who pleaded guilty and thus avowed his treason, are hanged pursuant to law, the authorities expect sudden and sharp reprisals on the part of the members of the Fenian organization here.

Government is anxiously, yet actively, preparing. The dwelling of the Right Honorable Judge Fitzgerald, with those of his two associates on the bench at the trial, as well as the houses inhabited by the Right Honorable the Attorney-General and the other counsel who prosecuted for the Crown, which are the fine buildings situated in Merrion and Fitzwilliam squares, are even now guarded day and night by a force of armed policemen, who appear in citizens' dress.

Colonel Burke was sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, the 29th of May. Mr. Doran's death sentence has, I believe, been commuted. Should Burke be executed, it is most likely that Colonel McClure will share the same fate, as he pleaded guilty, and now lies condemned to undergo the highest penalty of the law.

ENGLAND.

ANOTHER REFORM DEMONSTRATION—QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, May 25.—Another imposing and very influential demonstration has been made in favor of Parliamentary reform, in the shape of a very crowded meeting held in St. James' Hall to-day.

John Stuart Mill, M. P., with the Liberal members of the House of Commons, attended and spoke earnestly in support of the extension of very comprehensive measures of enfranchisement for the people.

Queen Victoria's birthday was duly celebrated. The city was illuminated; there were municipal dinners and public entertainments, with other manifestations of respect, on all sides.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The City of Baltimore at New York.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived, with European dates of the 15th and 16th instant.

The owners of the Great Eastern refused the payment of wages to the seamen, for the purpose of ascertaining the real amount due them, when they can institute proceedings against the French company which chartered the vessel.

The National Reform Union, in an address to Mr. Gladstone, asked him to take hold of the bold cry of household suffrage, as it would have the sympathy and approval of the whole nation. He responded reassuringly, and was caustic in criticizing the Government bill. He explained the reasons which led him to adopt the £5 line, and would not say that under no circumstances would he revive it. He did not, however, commit himself to the bold cry of household suffrage.

Mr. Bright also addressed the Union, advising petitioning throughout the country. The London *Times*, referring to these interviews, says: "If frantic words can be taken to indicate the ruin and desperation of a once great party, then the Liberals are done for altogether." The *Daily News*, *Telegraph*, and *Star* regard them as the beginning of a new Reform movement. The *News* says the Liberal party will not be bound by the Ministerial Reform bill.

A public meeting in Dublin, presided over by the Lord Mayor, adopted a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, asking that the lives of the condemned Fenians be spared.

The crop accounts from all parts of France are said to be highly satisfactory.

THE RELEASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

From the London Times of May 15.

The Americans, when they interceded with our Government for the lives of the Fenians convicted in Canada, did certainly not preach where they were unprepared to practise. Since the conclusion of the war the North, though severe on the Southern community, has given way to no animosities against individuals. No one has been put to death in America for what the North has declared to be treason; very few have been molested if they chose to acquiesce in the restored rule and to take no part in politics. The clemency of the Government has, however, been carried to its furtherest point by the release on bail of Mr. Jefferson Davis after a captivity of two years. Whether he will ever be brought to trial seems to be still uncertain, but we may almost predict that in any case the punishment inflicted on him will not be extreme. We can see that in the case of America this is the wisest policy, and that it is best not to give renewed rancor to the animosities of the South by any act of severity. A similar forbearance would have its good effects in Ireland also.

From the London Telegraph, May 15.

At last the ex-President of the late Confederate States of America has been released from his captivity. Jefferson Davis is no longer a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. The telegram which conveys this announcement explains that the release is on bail, and that Mr. Davis is under bonds to appear before the Court in November next; but it is evident that the intention to bring him to trial has been abandoned. Indeed, his imprisonment has been for more than a year past considered a reproach to public justice, and the most eminent of the Republican leaders have not scrupled to denounce the prolonged confinement without trial as a disgrace to the country. The case, however, was one with which no government would have found it easy to deal. At the time when the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had thrown the whole country into a frenzy of passionate desire for vengeance, and when Davis was supposed to have instigated the crime, the Government might easily have obtained a verdict against him at the close of the war. Fortunate was it for the good name of the American people that difficulties hindered such a proceeding till the passions of the country had time to cool.

From the London Star, May 14.

No more remarkable proof could be afforded of the clemency of the Americans towards political offenders. At one time public feeling was strong against Davis; now it has cooled down into indifference, if not contempt.

THE PEACE TREATY.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION—THE NEGOTIATIONS IN LONDON, AND PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY—WHAT FRANCE GAINS.

In the session of the Legislative Body of France, on the 13th of May, the Marquis de Moustier made the following communication, of which a brief news report by the cable has been published:—

The Marquis said:—Gentlemen, the London Conference has terminated its labors, having signed, on the 11th inst., a treaty determining in a decisive manner the international position of the Duchy of Luxembourg. The French Government had for some time past been preoccupied by the undecided state in which this question, so important for the security of our frontiers, remained. Whether this security was assured by the union of the Duchy to France, or by any other combination, the chief point for us was that Prussia, in the new position which she had acquired by the last European changes, should not retain beyond her boundaries, and outside all international right, a military establishment which towards us constituted an eminently offensive position. We were warranted in hoping that our friendly relations with the Cabinet of Berlin would prepare the way for a favorable solution, for our intention has always been to spare Prussia's just susceptibilities, and to bring to the question, which had a European character, an honest examination of treaties and of the interests of the great powers. We hastened to remove all cause for conflict by a declaration in conformity with the above sentiments. The powers opened the preparatory negotiations, in which we avoided taking any part, from a just feeling of reserve and moderation. To all questions we replied that we would accept any solution compatible with our security and dignity, and which the Cabinets might recommend for our adoption as calculated to consolidate European peace. We cannot too loudly proclaim how much the powers have displayed a spirit of impartiality, and a sincere desire to arrive at an equitable and honorable arrangement. After the ratifications have been exchanged the Government will promulgate the text of the treaty, of which the following are the principal stipulations:—

The preamble states that the King of Holland, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, taking into consideration the change in the situation of the duchy resulting from the dissolution of the ties which bound it to the old Germanic Confederation, invited the sovereigns of Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia to assemble their representatives at London, in order to concert with the Plenipotentiaries of the King-Grand Duke engagements for the future with a view to the maintenance of peace. The sovereigns having accepted this invitation, resolved to respond to the desire of the King of Italy to participate in deliberations destined to assure the maintenance of the general tranquillity. The Duke declared that he maintained the connection of the Duchy with the House of Nassau. This declaration was accepted, and note taken of it. The duchy was declared neutral under the sanction and collective guarantee of the signing powers, with the exception of Belgium, which is already a neutral power. It was further agreed that the town of Luxembourg should cease to be fortified. The King-Grand Duke reserved to himself the right of maintaining there sufficient troops for the preservation of order. Prussia declared consequently that her troops shall receive orders to evacuate the place as soon as the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged. The artillery will begin to be withdrawn, together with the munitions of war, shortly. There will then only remain the troops indispensable for the safety and the despatch of the material of war. The Duke of Luxembourg engaged to take measures to convert the fortress into an open town, by such demolition as he shall consider sufficient for the satisfaction of the Powers. The work will commence after the retreat of the garrison, which will be carried out with due regard to the interests of the inhabitants. The ratifications will be exchanged at latest within four weeks. The treaty fully accords with the views of the French Government. It does away with a state of things established against us in evil times, and which has been maintained for fifty years. It gives to our northern frontier the guarantee of another neutralized State. It secures to the King-Grand Duke complete independence, and it not only removes the causes of an imminent conflict, but gives fresh pledges for the strengthening of good relations and for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. The Government has to congratulate itself upon having obtained these results, and to make known how just and friendly are the sentiments of the Powers towards us. The Government thinks it useful to especially point out that for the first time the meeting of a conference, instead of following a war and confining itself to sanctioning its results, has succeeded in anticipating it, and in preserving the benefits of peace. This is a precious indication of the new tendencies which prevail in the world, and over which the friends of progress and civilization should rejoice.

M. Jules Favre asked that the papers on the subject should be communicated to the House, in order that a debate might subsequently take place.

M. Rouher replied that they would only be communicated after the ratifications had been exchanged.

RITUALISM.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 14th instant, Lord Shaftesbury, in moving the second reading of his Clerical Vestments bill, explained that his reason for so doing, notwithstanding the promised issue of a Royal Commission, which he fully approved, was that the adoption of unusual vestments by certain of the clergy had created great alarm and dissatisfaction, which was operating injuriously to the interests of the Church of England. Promising that he desired to introduce no innovation, but simply to give statutory effect to the usage of the Church during the last three centuries, he cited numerous authorities to show that the surplice was the only clerical vestment that had been sanctioned during that period. He also referred to the declarations of convocation as evidencing the disapproval of the great body of the clergy of the novelties in ritual and ornament that had lately been introduced, and explained that the object of his bill was merely to give statutory effect to the principle of the canon of 1604. Anticipating some objections that might be offered to the measure, he asserted the necessity of immediate action in this matter, instead of permitting the objectionable practice to continue during the two or three years over which the inquiries of the Commission would probably extend. After quoting from various publications of the extreme ritualistic party to show the rapid advance they were making towards a Romish ceremonial doctrine, Lord Shaftesbury expressed his conviction that unless the laity took active measures little effectual interference could be expected from the bishops, and therefore, in the interest of all connected with the Church of England, he begged the House to allow a second reading of his bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury excused the inaction of the prelates by remarking that their powers were not so extensive as was sometimes supposed. Agreeing with Lord Shaftesbury in condemning many of the doctrines put forth and practices adopted by the extreme party, he still thought it would be advisable to postpone proceeding with this bill, which dealt only with one of the many points that would come under the consideration of the Royal Commission. He therefore moved, adopting a suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, that the debate be adjourned for two months.

Lord Shaftesbury having declined to agree to the amendment,

Lord Nelson observed that if the use of the vestments complained of was illegal, there was no need of this bill, and if they were not illegal, then he thought they should hesitate before submitting to the penalties of an *ex post facto* law persons who were acting, as they believed, conscientiously and lawfully. Urging the impropriety of enacting a rigid rule of uniformity, he suggested that direct Parliamentary legislation would give rise to a feeling of persecution, and therefore recommended that Convocation should be left to assume the initiative in any changes that might be deemed to be necessary.

The Bishop of London admitted that a great evil did exist, and that immediate action was required, but he reminded the House that legislation could at best only palliate and could not remove the evil. To do so effectually the influences at the universities, which exercised so much power over the minds of young men at the present day, must be dealt with, and with that object he urged the necessity of great caution in the appointments to the chief posts at the great educational centres of the country, although he disavowed all desire to set a ban upon any particular mode of thought. He thought the commission, not dealing with doctrine, but with all matters pertaining to public worship, would be useful, but not entirely effectual for the removal of the existing evils, and he supported the bill as a means of enabling all persons to know what was the law upon one particular point.

Lord Devon warned the House against adopting apparently harsh legislation against zealous and pious persons, although he regretted the extremes to which they sometimes carried their convictions.

Lord Harrowby thought congregations were entitled to be protected against distasteful innovations, and therefore supported the bill.

The Bishop of Oxford felt all the danger of the time, but objected to the bill as wholly inadequate to deal with an influence which affected the minds not only of many of the younger members of the Church of England, but even of those who belonged to dissenting bodies. Any legislation upon such a subject, to be beneficial, must be calmly considered and carefully managed. He approved a Royal Commission, and thought the plea of urgency did not warrant the passage of a bill dealing only with one out of the many questions involved in the coming inquiry. There would be danger to the Church from hasty legislation, as it was well known that within her bosom were comprehended men of widely diverging views, and great forbearance must be practised if it were not desired to drive them from their common Church.

The Bishops of Durham and Carlisle supported the second reading, but

Lord Derby regretted that the adjournment of the debate had not been acceded to by Lord Shaftesbury, as he conceived the bill, if passed, would be regarded as hasty and partial legislation. He urged the House to agree to the postponement, undertaking that the Royal Commission should be issued without delay.

Upon a division the motion for adjourning the debate was carried by 61 to 46.

SURRATT.

THE TRIAL TO-DAY.

Interesting Scenes in Court—Appearance of the Prisoner—The Speech of Judge Fisher, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 27.—This morning was set for the commencement of the trial of John H. Surratt, under an indictment found on the 4th of February last, charging him with murder and conspiracy to murder President Lincoln on or about the 14th of April, 1865. The Court-room was crowded at an early hour, and as early as 8 o'clock Deputy Marshal Phillips, with the bailiff, were present disposing of the seats, and making arrangements for the members of the press. But one representative for each newspaper was admitted. Judge Fisher was on the bench.

At 10 o'clock Messrs Bradley and Merrick, counsel for the accused, entered the court-room, as also the members of the petit jury. The Court was opened, and in a few moments District Attorney Carrington entered with Judge Edward Peirrepont, of New York, and moved his admission to the bar to assist Government in the prosecution. The list of petit jurors were sworn, and three were found to be absent. At twenty-five minutes past 10 Judge Fisher inquired whether counsel were ready to proceed with the case.

The District Attorney said he regretted that there were several difficulties in the way of going to trial. The probabilities were that the case would run into the next term, and the question was whether a juror's term did not cease with the term. He read from Section 3 of the act creating the Court, and the rules for the government of the Court, and said that this was a difficulty in the way. There was no telling how much time would be consumed in the trial.

The prosecution had used great exertions to secure all witnesses who knew anything of the case. But there were a few who had not yet made their appearance, and the prosecution had also discovered new evidence. Mr. Merrick, for the defense, said there was a special act authorizing a trial to run from one Court into another in case of necessity.

Mr. Bradley asked that the prisoner be brought into Court, and it was so ordered.

Surratt's brother and sister visited him this morning in jail. He shaved this morning, for the first time since he has been in jail. He has been unwell for some days, and has been taking medicated wine as a tonic. At twenty minutes to 11 he was brought into court and placed in the prisoner's dock.

At the request of Mr. Bradley, the prisoner was allowed to take a seat by his counsel. He was dressed entirely in black, and looked thinner and paler than when last in Court. The manacles were removed from his hands on his being placed near his counsel.

Mr. Merrick said that he understood the prosecution to ask for a continuance.

District Attorney Carrington said that he had not made such a motion, but had stated that he was not ready to proceed to trial.

Mr. Merrick said then there was no motion before the Court.

Judge Fisher said if there was no motion for a continuance, the ordinary course would be to proceed with the trial.

Mr. Bradley said the defense were ready to go on with the trial.

Mr. Peirrepont stated that he understood the case; but witnesses were absent whose testimony was important. One in New York, one in Detroit, and others at other points. If, however, it was decided that the trial could run from one term to another, it might be commenced and the witnesses might arrive in season.

Mr. Merrick urged that the Court could not act on such vague suggestions, where no definite motion for continuance was made by the prosecution.

The argument upon proceeding with the trial was continued by Mr. Merrick for the defense, who urged that the trial should go on, saying that the means of the prisoner and of his family were exhausted; witnesses for the defense had been brought here from Canada and the South at heavy expense, and even material witnesses could not be brought here because they had not the means.

If the case goes over until the next term, it will be impossible for them to keep these witnesses here, and the prisoner may be left without the necessary witnesses to prove his innocence. Mr. Pierrepont said that he understood that the absent Government witnesses would be here in about ten days.

After some further discussion the Court decided that the case should go over until the 10th of June. Mr. Bradley asked that the Court should provide for the payment of the expenses of the witnesses for the defense, which was done.

FROM HARRISBURG TO-DAY.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Schuylkill County Case—The Gettysburg Asylum Case, etc.

HARRISBURG, May 27.—The Supreme Court this morning decided, in the Schuylkill county case, that the exclusive jurisdiction given to the new court is unconstitutional, and therefore the old court still exists, and can proceed to try cases. As to concurrent jurisdiction, the question is not raised, and will be decided when raised.

The information for the Gettysburg quo warranto was presented this morning, by Attorney-General Brewster, and the 3d of July next, at Philadelphia, fixed for the hearing.

Liberal Bequests.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27.—The will of Shubail Hutchings, a leading merchant of this city, who died last week, makes bequests to various public objects to the amount of $35,500, including $10,000 for the education and improvement of the colored people at the South; $5000 each to the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American Board of Foreign Missions; and $5000 to his native town, Killingly, Connecticut; $2000 to the Westfield Congregational Church in that town.

THE QUAKERS IN COUNCIL.

YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—THE INNOVATIONS OF FASHION—ADDRESSES OF SAMUEL LEAVICK, DEBORAH WARTON, AND JOHN HUNT.

The Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, which has been in session since Thursday last, held a public meeting yesterday, in their edifice in Rutherford place. Their previous deliberations were of a private character, the members alone being admitted; and Sunday was accordingly set apart by the ministers and elders of the denomination for an exposition of the principles of the Society.

At 10½ o'clock, the vicinity of the edifice presented an animated spectacle. Fashionable equipages were driven before the plain brick structure where the Friends met, but they were without the liveried lacqueys of the Gentiles who move up and down the avenues. From these there alighted beautiful young women, not attired in the drab garb of the order, but in the current fashions of the most celebrated *modistes* of Paris and New York, and "men Friends," who had discarded the robes of George Fox and Penn for the choicest styles of modern apparel. As each carriage retired it was succeeded by another, bearing gentlemen and ladies who presented like evidences of the innovations of fashion.

THE SCENE INSIDE.

Immediately after the hour announced for the exercises, the meeting-house was thronged. It presented a novel and curious spectacle, which amply illustrated that the rigid discipline of the Order was powerless to perpetuate the quaint uniform by which the "Friend" was unerringly distinguished in other days. The galleries and the right aisles were set apart for ladies—and of these only the aged matrons appeared in the hoods and antique shawls of the sisterhood. The belles—and some were very beautiful—wore "loves of bonnets," chignons, light robes of the most attractive textures and fashionable jewellery, while the young "men Friends" appeared in the gayest attire ever beheld on Broadway. The garb of George Fox, however, was not wholly absent from the assemblage. It was worn by the old brethren and sisters, whose ages varied from sixty to eighty. The audience, however, was not exclusively composed of Friends. This fact was shown by the large number who remained uncovered during the exercises, the members wearing their hats, in accordance with the usage of the organization.

On the platform there were about sixty venerable men and women—the former occupying seats to the right, and the latter to the left. Rachael Hicks, a prominent speaker, sat next Deborah Warton, and near her appeared Anna Townsend, the friend of Lucretia Mott. On the other side were Samuel Leavick, John Hunt, William C. Macey, Mr. Trimble, Thomas Hoke, and others; and near by sat a very aged Friend, Eskarin Wood, who is fast travelling to his hundredth year. Beyond him, in the lower seats, were David H. Barnes, George T. Francks, Alexander J. Coffin, and Robert M. Stratton.

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL LEAVICK.

The first speaker was Samuel Leavick, a prominent minister of the denomination. He was attired in the garb of the order, and wore one of the broadbrims which flourished in the days of Penn. He confined his remarks to the well-known principles of the Friends, and the necessity of leading a good life, and "following the dictates within." After an elaborate exposition of the views of the denomination, he was followed by

DEBORAH WARTON,

of Philadelphia, an elderly lady attired in orthodox drab. In the course of a brief address, she said the Friends should closely watch the testimony within; they should keep guard over their own hearts, and follow the dictates of the spirit who moved within them for good. That testimony was powerful. It was all-sufficient to reprove evil and to enlarge good. Yea, and they would be all found sufficient in Christ, who dwelleth in them. The lady closed by appealing to every brother and sister present to encourage and follow the leadings of the spirit in their hearts.

JOHN HUNT,

of Pennsylvania, next spoke. He is a venerable man, said to be past eighty. After a pause, he asked his hearers if they were all in Christ; for Christ, the hope of glory in the soul, he said, was the essence of all true religion. They should not think of sectarianism, nor of orthodoxy, nor of other denominations of Friends, but they should come to Christ, who was the power of God and the love of God. He would plead that they might all come to Him while he breathed the atmosphere of the air during the few short years he had to live.

Thomas Hoke then announced that a public meeting would be held next Wednesday at the meeting-house, where Samuel Leavick desired to say some words, especially to young Friends.

The meeting then took a recess till 4 o'clock P. M., when religious addresses similar to the above were delivered. No arrangements have yet been made for the business sessions of the denomination.—*N. Y. World.*

SPAIN AND MR. SEWARD'S SOUTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The following document will throw some light on the attitude of Spain in the affair of the conference proposed to be held in Washington for the settlement of the Pacific war:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February, 1867.—John P. Hale, etc. etc., Madrid—Sir:—I have had the honor to receive your despatch No. 79, which is accompanied by a copy of a correspondence which has taken place between yourself and Mr. Colunge on the subject of the proposition by this Government to the several belligerents, of its good offices by way of mediation for the restoration of peace between Spain and certain allied republics of South America.

To guard against all misapprehension I recite, from the letter of Mr. Colunge, his answer to the proposition which was made by me on the subject referred to on the 20th day of December last, in identical terms to each and all of the belligerent parties. Mr. Colunge is understood to say, in behalf of the Government of her Catholic Majesty, that Spain accepts the proposition of the Government of the United States, subject to a certain condition, which is as follows:—Spain desires that, by agreement of all the belligerents, certain amendments of the plan submitted by the United States, which Spain deems indispensable to the better direction of the conference proposed, and for its more speedy termination, may be adopted by the United States, not, however, without the previous concurrence of all the belligerents. The amendment which Mr. Colunge requires is defined by him as follows:—First, to fix with precision a period within which the matters shall have arisen which are to be submitted to the conference, upon which matters, and none others, shall there be a submission to arbitration in case the plenipotentiaries are not able to agree among themselves. Second, to affix some conditions or qualifications in respect to the arbitrator, and that the President shall be at liberty freely to select an arbitrator from the sovereigns or States who possess these conditions or qualifications.

Mr. Colunge having accepted the proposition of the United States, subject only to the reservation above cited, agrees, on behalf of Spain, that a conference shall be held at Washington as proposed, and at the time proposed by the United States; that the plenipotentiaries of the several belligerent parties are to be appointed, and to constitute the conference, and to act and proceed in the conference with respect to their own several Governments, and with respect to all parties, in the manner proposed by the United States. Spain further accepts, subject to the same reservation, the armistice which the United States proposes, such armistice to last during the existence of the conference. And Spain further agrees, that the points upon which the plenipotentiaries shall not be able to agree shall be submitted to the arbitration proposed, in the manner proposed by the United States, and that such arbitration shall be final. According to Mr. Colunge, Spain further agrees that the armistice proposed by the United States shall begin on the day of the reception of Mr. Hale's despatch at this department—that is to say, on the 22d of February, 1867; and it being understood that the agreement of armistice does not and shall not prejudice the right of Spain, or of any or all of the other belligerents, to treat preliminarily on the modifications which Spain proposes, and any other modifications which either or all of the other belligerents may have proposed, or provided for proposing, to the United States.

I think it proper to state in this place, that at the present moment no answer upon the subject of our proposition has been received by this Government from either of the allied belligerent enemies of Spain. It is therefore unknown and uncertain whether those parties have accepted or will accept the proposition, and equally unknown and uncertain whether they or any of them would desire to propose any modification of the plan which was submitted to all the belligerents by this Government. Having taken the President's direction upon the matters thus recited, I have now to instruct you as follows:—

First, I shall desire to know, as early as may be, whether I have correctly conceived and expressed the meaning of Mr. Colunge's communication.

Second, As to armistice. The United States understand that an armistice is to be deemed established from this date, unless the allied enemies of Spain shall renew hostilities before receiving notice thereof from the United States, or upon receiving notice by a copy of this paper furnished by me, they shall decline to accept the armistice on the terms upon which it is so accepted by Spain.

Third. As to the amendment presented by Mr. Colunge, the United States will oppose no objection to preliminary discussion between Spain and her allied enemies, with reference to the fixing of a time within which the matters shall have arisen which are to be submitted to the Conference, and upon which, and none others, there is to be submission to arbitration in case the plenipotentiaries are not able to agree among themselves. If, in the view of the parties concerned, it will facilitate that discussion, this Government would be willing that this department should be a channel of communication. On the other hand, I am authorized to express, with profound respect to the several parties, an apprehension that the carrying on of such preliminary discussion might produce delays which would be more injurious than the advantages which it is conceived by the President would be likely to result from an ultimate agreement between the parties as to the suggested period of limitation.

In regard to the suggestions of conditions or qualifications of the arbitrator, restricting the President's liberty of choice, I am instructed to say that it would not be agreeable to this Government to modify its original proposition in this respect. Impartiality, and the good faith of the United States, as well as an exercise of sound discretion, are already pledged in the proposition to appoint an arbitrator in case the proceedings of the conference shall render it necessary. Should either of the belligerent parties insist upon such a condition in this respect as the one thus offered by Spain, the United States must be understood as declining to proceed farther in the matter.

Finally, it being a matter of importance to save time in the negotiations which have been so happily begun, a copy of this communication, without further explanation, is transmitted to the legations of the United States near the allied belligerents, to be laid before them in the same words in which the Minister of the United States at Madrid is hereby directed to submit the same to the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's Government. Whatever communications bearing upon the subject may be received from either of the belligerents, will without delay be made known to all the other interested parties.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 27, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 108⅜, no change, and August 7·30s at 106⅜, no change. 99⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 105⅝ for June 7·30s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; and 109⅜ for 1862 5-20s.

City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101¾, a slight decline, and old do. at 97, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅜@51½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50½@50¾, a decline of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 26⅛, a decline of ⅛; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, an advance of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 28, no change; and Northern Central at 43, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19⅝@19⅝; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; and 36½ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 54½. 130 was bid for First National; 111 for Third National; 153 for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 107 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 55¾ for Girard; 30½ for Manufacturers'; 65 for City; 61 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unsettled. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 20¾, a decline of ¼; Susquehanna Canal at 16¾@16⅝, a slight decline; and Lehigh Navigation at 60⅜, an advance of ⅛. 56 was bid for Delaware Division, and 119 for Morris Canal preferred.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅞; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 136⅞; 1 P. M., 136⅞, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R........... 51½	100 sh Read R.......b60. 51½

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 5-20s '65..Jy..cp....108⅜	200 sh Penna R... s60.. 50½
$1800 do..........108⅜	2 do.......... 50¾
$600 do........c..108⅜	100 do..........s5. 50¾
$500 do........c..108⅜	100 sh Read R........s5. 51½
$1000 U S 7-30s.Au.......106⅜	100 do.......... 51⅜
$1000 do...Je........105⅝	100 do.......... 51⅜
$1000 Pa 6s, W L..cpsm..101¾	100 do.........b30. 51⅜
$500 do.........102	200 do.......... 51⅜
$2500 City 6s, New.......101¾	300 do.........b30. 51⅜
$400 do..Old....ls.. 97	200 do..........s5. 51⅜
$1000 Pa R 2m 6s......... 93½	13 sh Leh V R.......2d.. 58
$3000 Read 6s, '70....b5.. 95½	200 sh Phil & E.....b60. 28¼
$10000 Leh V Bs.......b5.. 91	200 sh Egbert Oil....... ⅜
7 sh Sch N stk......... 20¾	500 do.......... ⅜
100 sh Susq Cnl.......... 16¾	100 sh 13th & 15th...... 19⅝
100 do.......... 16⅝	100 do........b30.. 19⅝
400 sh Cata Pf........ls.. 26⅛	

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111⅛@111⅜; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1864, 105⅜@106; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106¼; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅝@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16½; May, 1865, 14¼; August, 1865, 13¼; September, 1865, 13¼; October, 1865, 12⅝. Gold, 136⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1862, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1864, 105⅜@106; do., 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 108@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅞@99⅞; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106⅛@106¼; do., June, 105⅝@105⅞; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119⅜@119⅝; do., July, 1864, 118⅜@118⅝; do. Aug. 1864, 118⅛@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., December, 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do., May, 1865, 114⅞@115¼; do., Aug., 1865, 113⅞@114⅛; do., September, 1865, 113⅜@113⅝; October, 1865, 112⅞@113⅛. Gold, 136⅞@136⅞. Silver, 130½@132.

Reformatories for Stock Gamblers.—It is startling to note how the army of small speculators and impecunious brokers has multiplied since legitimate business has been depressed. Hundreds have abandoned their honest callings and gone to the Stock Market to try their luck. They scrape together what money they can, select their brokers, deposit their 10 per cent. margins on Erie or some other stock, and then sit down like a cat at a hole to watch for game. From this instant their nature undergoes a change. They become inveterate idlers, vagrants and tipplers. From 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening their time is divided between "watching the market" and guzzling at Delmonico's. Day after day the same familiar faces are seen filling the streets and the lobbies of the Long Room and Open Board. They wander like troubled spirits from pillar to post, waiting for fortune to smile on them, and hoping to get rich without labor. It is useless to warn them of the tricks of the trade and the dangers that beset them. Ruin is certain to overtake them speedily. There are enough genteelly dressed, able-bodied vagrants hanging about the Stock Boards to raise garden truck for all the markets of New York, if systematically set to work in the country. It is disgusting to see how idleness and vice take hold on them. There is no better nursery for gamblers and topers in this city than the purlieus of Wall and Broad streets.

The number of brokers and members of the Stock Boards has increased no less rapidly than the army of outsiders and hangers-on. There are far too many trying to get a living out of stock manipulations. No doubt a certain degree of speculation is favorable to the appreciation of railway shares. It stimulates traffic and attracts attention to these important public works. Brokers are useful to the mercantile community so long as they confine themselves strictly to commission business in legitimate transactions; but when the operations of the market are reduced to a brute struggle between "bulls" and "bears," to see which shall wipe out the other, it becomes advantageous not only to the public, but to the brokers themselves, to have their ranks thinned out by the exterminating process, just as wars often exercise a purifying effect upon demoralized peoples and communities. For two weeks and more there has been a dead lock between the two rival factions. Stocks have fluctuated somewhat, but the range has been scarcely more than two per cent. in that time, and those who have been expecting a rich harvest of profits by a sudden advance, begin to feel discouraged. The market languishes. Oftentimes during the day it is absolutely dead, and brokers fill up the intervals by singing "John Brown" in the Long Room, or by shouting and caterwauling. There is scarcely anything done by outsiders, excepting by those *habitues* already referred to, and their pockets are for the most part very indifferently lined. However, a change must take place eventually, and opinion is about equally divided as to whether stocks are to advance or decline.

Every trade has its tricks. Wall street operators, whose wealth and experience enable them to control the market, have two principal sources of profit—one through carrying stocks, and the other by forming "pools." It is noticeable that the public almost invariably buy stocks when they are high, and sell them when they are low. The broker is not slow to take advantage of this frailty of human nature. He is happy to purchase for a customer 1000 shares of Erie at 90, receiving from him $10,000 in cash as margin in case of depreciation. In course of time the broker, believing that the stock is too high, sells it, without, however, informing his customer of the sale. As the stock declines fresh margin is called for and paid in. At last a panic takes place, and the stock falls to 60; the broker is ordered to sell, and is supposed to do so at that figure. At all events, it is so charged to the customer upon the broker's books, and of course the broker pockets the 30 per cent. profit.

As to "pools:" before a pool is formed, and when stocks are low and dull, some firm will often buy 10,000 shares of stock. When it has risen 10 or 15 per cent. they propose to some of their customers to form a pool of 10,000 shares at the market price. The stock previously bought is put into the pool at 65; in other words, the firm who conduct the pool have sold their 10,000 shares of stock to the pool at a profit of 15 per cent., calculating that, in the course of the fluctuations of the market, they can replace it at a lower figure. When, under the manipulations of the operators, the stock has risen to 80, another pool is formed, to which the firm again generously sell the stock which they own. Now the pear is ripe, and it is time to look for a crash. The market breaks, and the credulous find themselves bankrupt. It does not signify that they have been caught in the same trap before. The temptation is too strong to resist, and the hope of success lures them to fresh disasters.

It is to counteract recent combinations of the "Bulls" that the "Bears" are now bending all their energies, and hundreds of interested outsiders are anxiously awaiting the result. Perhaps, when the market breaks, a more healthy state of things will follow. It would be a blessing if disaster would have the effect to show unsophisticated stock gamblers their folly, and turn them from their present habits of idleness to paths of industry, where they would be of some service to their fellow-mortals; but nothing but poverty will keep them from speculating, and when their bones are picked clean, they will still hang like spectres around the fatal precincts of the Stock Boards. They seem to become totally unfitted for business or any honorable or useful sphere of life. What they need is some compulsory course of discipline, like that prescribed in the asylum for inebriates. We do not know why one institution is less desirable than another. If the Bible and Missionary Societies would send a few apostles and colporteurs to the Stock Exchange and Gold Room, as well as to Africa and the Hindoos, they might peradventure accomplish a good work there in reclaiming youth from the demoralizing paths which they are treading.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Railroad Receipts in New Jersey.—The eight New Jersey railroads report an aggregate of receipts for 1866 of $12,145,454. The Camden and Amboy earned $4,312,895, and expended $3,801,722; the New Jersey Central earned $3,581,244, and expended $1,963,973; the New Jersey earned $1,570,862, and expended $981,847; the Morris and Essex earned $1,020,077, and expended $715,208. The traffic on the different works of the Joint Companies—as the Camden and Amboy combination is termed—during the year, was from tonnage on the canal, $2,857,044. The total number of through and way passengers on the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroads was 4,575,424. The freight tonnage on the same roads was 824,895 tons, and the specie carried $56,563,772. The total receipts of the companies were $8,453,533, and the expenses $6,080,315—leaving for interest and dividends $2,373,218.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 27.—The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who operate very cautiously. About 800 barrels were disposed of, at $9@10 ℔ barrel for superfine; $10@@11·25 for extras, $12·50@14·25 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $16@16·50 for California; and $16·50@17·50 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet. We quote at $8·50@8·75 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being no demand except from the local millers, who purchase very sparingly, as they are unwilling to operate largely at the high prices demanded by holders; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·15@3·25 for fair and choice. Rye may be quoted at $1·70@1·71 ℔ bushel. Corn—There is a decidedly better feeling in the market, and more activity; sales of 3000 bushels yellow in store and afloat at $1·20@1·21, and 8500 bushels white at $1·18. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 82c.

Whisky—There is no improvement to notice.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 87; Reading, 103⅝; Erie, 58⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 112; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¼; Michigan Central, 109⅝; Michigan Southern, 65⅝; New York Central, 97⅝; Illinois Central, 115¼; Cumberland preferred, 130; Hudson River, 100; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109⅝; do. 1864, 105⅝; do. 1865, 106⅝; new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; all others, 105¾. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝; sight, 110¼. Gold, 136¾.

The Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 27.—Beef Cattle were in good demand this week at an advance. About 900 head sold at from 18½@20c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 16@18c. for fair to good, and 14@15c. ℔ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

70	head	Owen Smith, Lan. co. 8½@11, gross.
97	"	P. McFillen, Lanc. co., 10@11½, gross.
40	"	P. Hathaway, Lanc. co., 9@11, gross.
50	"	Jas. Kirk, Chester county, 17@19, gross.
40	"	B. F. McFillen, Lan. co., 10@10½.
70	"	Jas. McFillen, Western, 10, gross.
156	"	Ullman & Bochman, La. co., 16½@19½, gr.
55	"	Martin Fuller & Co., Lan. co., 9@10½, gr.
50	"	Mooney & Smith, Lan. co., 16@19, gross.
30	"	S. Mooney & Bro., do., 9@10½, gross.
42	"	H. Chain, Penna., 16@19.
68	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 16@18.
33	"	Hope & Co., Chester co., 18@18½.
30	"	D. Branson, Chester co., 17@18.
28	"	J. Seldonridge, Lan. co., 17@18.

Cows were in fair demand; 300 head sold at $45@70 for springers, and $60@90 ℔ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were less active and rather lower; 10,000 head sold at from 6½@7½c. ℔ lb., gross, as to condition.

Hogs were firmer; 3700 head sold at the different yards at from $10@11·50 ℔ 100 lbs., net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......................MAY 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............60 | 11 A. M..............70 | 2 P. M.............. 78

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Amor, Olsver, Gothenburg, Workman & Co.
Brig Ruth, McLearn, Bordeaux, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig M. Miller, Anderson, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig Susan Duncan, Darrah, Hallowell, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr D. Oakes, Berry, Gloucester, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr E. Bacon, Case, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Jason, Stuart, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Thomas Clyde Taylor, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Lucy, ——, 6 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr W. Kallahan, Clark, 8 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Star, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Brig Venus, which arrived on Saturday, should have been consigned to L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

Brig Handy, Cameron, 12 days from Sagua la Grande, with molasses to J. Baker & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. J. Southard, Bishop, hence for Antwerp, at Flushing 12th inst.

Barque Ernest, Erdman, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 13th inst., and sailed.

Schr Moses Williams, for Philadelphia, at Cienfuegos 8th inst.

Schr John Shay, Vaughn, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Schrs N. E. Clark, Clark; C. G. Irwin, Atkins; Annie May, May, from Boston; Chas. Moore, Ingersoll, from Hingham; John Tyler, Chapman, from Provincetown; and Henry, Dobbin, from Jonesport, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst., and sailed next day.

Schrs A. Edwards, Somers; A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston; and Joseph Waples, Robinson, from Lynn, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst., and sailed again.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Arrived, steamship Germania, Schwensen, from Hamburg.
Steamship Acadia, Lees, from Glasgow.
Steamship Ottawa, Archer, from Antwerp.
Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, from N. Orleans.
Ship L. Warren, Lucas, from Calcutta.
Ship Whampao, Carter, from Callao.
Ship Canova, Elliott, from St. Jago.
Barque Humboldt, Gerdes, from Bremen.
Brig Carl Ludwig, Colisen, from Rio Janeiro.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Republican Rumpus—The Fate of Revolutionary Reactionists.

From the Herald.

The singular course of Horace Greeley in volunteering as a representative Republican to secure the release of Jeff. Davis, the chief of the Southern Rebellion, on straw bail, has been the means of developing a very serious rupture in the Republican ranks; and although the "narrow-minded blockheads" composing the Union League Club of this city have been bullied by Greeley from their purpose of expelling him from their association, the people of the rural districts and throughout the West will find a means of expressing their disapproval of his act in a different way. Indeed, it is not in the power of any league to stop the damaging effect of this stultification of a party calling itself "loyal." It is a bombshell which has exploded in the midst of the Republican camp, and it has torn the organization all to pieces in this State and throughout the country. "The little creatures whom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our minor journals," and the "impudent puppies" and "insects" who subscribe for the *Tribune* are all denouncing it as a crime to the nation and a practical justification of the Rebellion.

But although a great deal of astonishment is expressed at Greeley's conduct, and although the Loyal Leaguers mistakenly think him a "weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy," he is, after all, only the instrument by which history is repeating itself. It is the fate of nearly all revolutionary parties to have their internal convulsions, and to throw overboard and destroy, one after another, the men who have built them up. When a great movement has been started, which upsets the existing order of things and originates a new era, there will always be found a party within the party anxious to stop the onward sweep of the machine, in fear that it may run too far; but those who endeavor to apply the brakes are generally thrown to the ground, and left crushed and powerless in the rear. Not to cite more remote history, it was so in the French revolution, when, one after another, the reactionists were swept aside and destroyed. Mirabeau, one of the master spirits who started the revolutionary tide by his bold resistance to the encroachments of the royal power, endeavored, subsequently, in vain to check its progress, and bitterly uttered on his deathbed the significant prediction, "After my death the factions will tear to shreds the remnants of the monarchy." At a certain stage of the revolution the Girondists made their stand against the ultra revolutionary party, but were borne down by the fierce impetuosity of the Jacobins, and the guillotine ended their attempt to allay the storm they had helped to raise. Robespierre, after sending the opponents of his terrible rule to the scaffold, became himself a victim. The remnant of the Jacobins strove to lull the revolutionary storm and enjoy their power in peace; but in their turn they were swept away, and France, after a wild whirl of confusion and anarchy, fell into the hands of a military dictator. By the history of the English Revolution the same lesson is taught, and it is found that there, as elsewhere, the men who, having joined their fortunes with the onward movement, endeavored to pause on the road and hold back their more impetuous associates, have only brought about their own destruction, without accomplishing their object.

The great revolution, the seeds of which were planted thirty years ago in our own soil, and which sprang into active life on the Rebellion of the South, is not exempt from the general law which appears to have controlled such events from the earliest period of the world's history. When it was found that to defeat the attempt of Southern traitors, headed by Jeff. Davis, to destroy the Government of the United States, it became necessary to develop the full powers of the Constitution—to make war against treason, to sweep away old institutions and to maintain the inviolability of the nation at the cost of millions of treasure and nearly a million of lives—the whole loyal people became revolutionists. It was soon found that the Jacobins of the party—Stevens, Wendell Phillips, Butler, and their followers — like Robespierre and the French Jacobins, were not contented to pause at the accomplishment of the Rebellion; and one by one prominent originators of the revolution have endeavored to stay its onward sweep; but they have all in turn been overthrown and politically guillotined. Thurlow Weed was one of the first reactionists; but he was speedily upset, driven out of his influential State party organ at Albany, and compelled to find a shelter in an obscure corner of this city. Raymond made a feeble effort at resistance and wrote a trashy address for the great Philadelphia lovefeast of Copperheads, Rebels, and "recent and venomous apostates;" but he only succeeded in losing his subscribers, his place in Congress, and his position in his party. Andrew Johnson, a very fierce Jacobin at the start, originated a stop policy, narrowly escaped impeachment, and only waits the termination of his official career to end his political existence. Greeley, who, by his old-time abolitionism contributed as much or more than any other individual to the revolution, now steps forward as straw bail for the chief of the Rebels, declares that there can be no punishment under the law for the political eccentricity of treason, gives the lie to all the former professions of his party, exceeds by his own act all that the Copperheads have done and are doing to prove that the war was not a success and that the Rebellion has not been subdued—and all for the avowed purpose of stopping the onward movement of his Jacobin associates. And now Greeley must suffer the fate of other reactionists, and he and his paper must go to the dogs; for the revolution commenced thirty years ago is still going on. It will not end with giving liberty and suffrage to the Southern blacks; and as Greeley has endeavored to check it before the proper time, by upsetting all its established theories and violating its most sacred principles, his fate is sealed. We shall not be surprised to see Dana, who was formerly a leading spirit in the *Tribune*, with all the Conklings, and Morgan, and others who desire to keep the Republican party together, take advantage of Greeley's blunder and drive the *Tribune* out of the field with their contemplated new organ. They will no doubt take with them the great bulk of the Republican party, which is decidedly opposed to Greeley's ridiculous course, and their paper may be in the future the organ of the revolutionists, as the *Tribune* has been in the past. There will come a time eventually when the fiercest of the Jacobins will, in their turn, come to grief; but that moment has not yet arrived, and as Greeley has foolishly thrown himself across the track while the revolutionary engine is under full headway, he cannot escape being torn to pieces and scattered to the winds, *Tribune*, old hat, white coat, dirty boots, straw-bail bond, and all.

Steamship Disasters—The Santiago de Cuba and the Wisconsin.

From the Times.

The wreck of the Santiago de Cuba, on the Jersey coast, and that of the Wisconsin, on Lake Ontario, will possibly stimulate, as such occurrences sometimes do, a passing inquiry into the progress we are making in the improvements of life-saving apparatus. There is, usually, a momentary excitement over a calamity of the kind—if the attendant horrors reach anything above the average. Neither of the disasters named, however, present the tragic element in such a light or with such force as to greatly startle the public sensibilities.

The Wisconsin caught fire less than three miles from the shore, at the extreme end of the lake, and ten minutes or less brought her into shallow water. There was no storm at the time; the passenger list was small; two fair-sized boats, promptly launched, might have saved the whole of them and the crew as well. The result, nevertheless, was the loss of a score or more of persons, who, finding no means of escape from the raging fire around them, jumped into the water and were drowned. This itself was a fair foundation for a thrilling narrative; but the more harrowing details are thus far withheld. What we know, aside from the general summing up of the list of victims, is that, as usual, the means and facilities for escape were in inverse proportion to the chances of safety offered by favorable weather. The nearer to a safe landing place, the less provision against accidents is ordinarily deemed necessary; the fewer hands, and these of the least skilful kind; the smaller the number of row-boats, and the meaner the appliances generally. For illustrations of this, we need to go no farther than to the ferry-boats plying on half the lines around this island. The Williamsburg boat that caught fire a few months ago was a fair example of what is deemed a proper equipment for craft of the sort, and many of our lake and coasting and river steamers are scarcely any better prepared for the emergency of fire or collision, or an unusual gale. Few mature persons have even yet forgotten the terrible disasters of the Reindeer and the Henry Clay. These were startling enough to live in people's memories for years. Are our guarantees for the safety of passengers on the steamers engaged in the coasting trade, or on our inland waters, any better now than they were then?

That seems to be a question really worth some consideration. Turning from the Wisconsin to the Santiago de Cuba; here we have a large ocean steamer that gets ashore in a foggy night, or rather about daybreak—possibly owing to no fault of the officer in command. There is no storm at the time. The vessel grounds near to the beach, where a landing in small boats might be effected as easily as in any part of New York harbor. If there was undue excitement or alarm among the passengers, it was not due to the stranding of the ship, or to the prospects of the weather, or to the perils of effecting a landing. It was an excitement and alarm, as we gather from the reports published in Friday's *Times*, due in great part to the conduct of the Captain and his officers—to the loss of all confidence in the management and equipment of the vessel. Some of the stories and rumors respecting the motives of the Captain may be unfounded, but there is no getting over the fact that, under anything like skilful seamanship, or the direction of sober and judicious officers, not a single life need have been lost.

An investigation will show what provision there was in the shape of small boats. But let that provision have been what it may, the fact that the vessel was fairly grounded in calm weather, and in no danger whatever of breaking up, makes it evident that the Santiago de Cuba was in indifferent hands, and as unfit to be laden with passenger freight as if every timber in her had been rotten to the core.

The loss of the *Evening Star* brought into notice the same sort of management. The manning of that ill-fated craft was disgracefully deficient. There was no proper discipline—mainly because the hands were incapable and too few in number, even if they had been every one a trained seaman or mechanical engineer. The hundreds of miserable beings that went down in the *Evening Star* were simply sacrificed to the unconscionable greed of her owners. And to this complexion a careful inquest nearly always brings us in these cases, old boilers, defective engines, a rotton hull, a deficiency in the supply of small boats, a scarcity of hands, the employment of irresponsible landlubbers at nominal wages, these are the great dominating evils in many of our coasting and inland steam lines. They are evils which, if we tried to conceal from ourselves, we could not conceal from the outside world. They are evils, moreover, which are not to be eradicated by commissioners sitting in judgment upon life-saving apparatus, but by a thorough overhauling and reform of our whole mercantile marine, and by a system of inspection which shall mean something.

The Dominion of Canada.

From the Tribune.

By royal proclamation the British Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have been declared united under one Government as the dominion of Canada, and from the Pacific Coast we have information that the whole of British America is to be included in the confederation. The consummation of the confederation scheme of the Canadian politicians is certainly a noteworthy event, although we can hardly agree with one of the most prominent of them, the Hon. D'Arcy McGee, when he says that "since Cabot, hoping against hope, caught his first glimpse of '*Prima Vista*, no more important event in the connection of England with our continent has occurred than that so quietly consummated the other day at London." We suspect that Mr. McGee's historical reading must be rather limited. "The connection of England with our continent" certainly had something to do with the landing of the pilgrims on Plymouth Rock; and yet that event was but the prelude to one of the grandest dramas that the Ages have ever witnessed. "The connection of England with our continent" most assuredly had something to do with the Boston tea riots; and yet that popular outbreak gave birth to the immortal Declaration of Independence, with all its glorious results. The promoters of Confederation are so jubilant at the success of their project, that they regard the New Dominion as already taking rank among the powers of the earth. "We have passed forever," says the gentleman we have already quoted, "out of the condition of colonies, and if we still desire to perpetuate the connection (with the mother country), it must be in the new and as yet to be created character of allies." This same individual, who is a member of the Government, in a lengthy address to the Montreal constituency, which he has just published, sets forth the principles and policy by which the rulers and people of the Dominion are—or ought—to be guided. Among other things he advocated large expenditures in gigantic public works, throwing the burdens thereby created on future generations. He wants a big debt, after the example of great nations. And he proposes the creation, with the least possible delay, of a standing army. For what purpose this army is to be created he only distantly hints; but he says quite enough to show that in making the proposal he has the United States in his mind's eye. He, too, like Earl Russell, is troubled with fears of "aggression from unprincipled ambition," and so to provide against the dreaded contingency he would arm the people "with the best weapons, and at the earliest moment." Indeed, it is remarkable how jealousy of the United States, dislike of our institutions, and suspicion of our Government and people, betray themselves throughout the whole of this authoritative exposition of the policy of the Confederation party. The acquisition of Russian America is, of course, construed into a threat against the new nation; the monarchical principles upon which the political constitution of the Dominion is founded are lauded, as giving it a proud distinction in comparison with the "mere democracy of the United States," and the hope is entertained that for the sake of freedom, justice, and civilization," the Dominion might become populous and prosperous—to which end a general armament is urged! All this, some people may say, is only very foolish talk. That it is foolish is evident enough; but considering the position of the individual using it, the prominent part he took in carrying out the Confederation scheme, and the probability of his continuing to exercise a sensible influence in Canadian politics under the new order of things, the language acquires importance in spite of its intrinsic folly. Mr. McGee and his compatriots, we fear, are bent upon a policy too lofty for the present condition of the country. What we, in our national strength, can accomplish with comparative ease, it would be extremely hazardous for the people of the Dominion to attempt. Let the fate of the unhappy frog in the fable, who aspired to the dimensions of the ox, be a warning to them. And when the leading politicians of Canada begin already to talk about a standing army, let the people of England look to it that their new "allies," under the leadership of the McGees, the Cartiers, and the McDonalds, do not before long involve them in serious trouble with the United States.

Our Interests on the Pacific.

From the World.

Three questions naturally presented themselves to the companies who have undertaken the stupendous work of bridging the continent with iron rails, viz.:—Is it feasible? Can ways and means be found? And finally, will it pay? Each of them in turn has been answered affirmatively as it has come up; and now the enterprise is placed on a satisfactory working footing. On the western end, where it was supposed the greatest difficulties would be encountered, the Central Pacific Company, composed of practical Californians, seized upon a projecting spur of the great mountain chain, and last year had successfully carried the track nearly to the summit, and are at this time laying their rails down the eastern slope, ready for the trains to pass over when the tunnel under the top ridge is cut out. The feasibility of the line is so far established as to leave no doubt of its regular operation. By autumn next the whole mountain section of 150 miles (equal in cost and difficulty to 500 miles of ordinary railroad), will be completed. By January next more than 200 miles will be in operation eastward of Sacramento. During the year following the company expects to build more than 300 miles, and by January, 1870, to be met by the roads building from the east, near Salt Lake City. About the time, therefore, the western end is emerging from the mountains into the open plain, the eastern link will be encountering its heavy work in the Rocky Mountain crossing.

Among the resources with which to build so important a road the Government aid has been and is a conspicuous item. One hundred millions was the estimated cost of a continuous line from the Missouri to the Pacific; and half of that sum the Government agreed to furnish as fast as the road was completed. Russia has spent a hundred millions on her great military railroad between St. Petersburg and the Black Sea; and the Northwestern Railroad, connecting London with Liverpool, cost a hundred and four millions. The Central Pacific Company, therefore, will receive upon the completion of its 750 miles of the main trunk upwards of $25,000,000, nearly half what is required for the construction. California corporations, State and local, have also come forward to aid the work. Private capital has also been largely attracted to the western end of the line, from its superior advantages of security and exemption from competition of all sorts. For the construction of the first section of 150 miles, by far the most expensive portion of the whole, the company has had the following available resources:—

From the United States Government, in bonds	$7,000,000
First mortgage bonds, principal and interest payable in gold	7,000,000
Capital stock, land sales, net earnings, bearing no interest	5,000,000
State aid bonds, interest paid by California	1,500,000
Convertible bonds, bearing gold interest	1,500,000
City of San Francisco bonds, donation	400,000
City of Sacramento, valuable city property	300,000
To which may be added net earnings to July next	300,000
Or a total fund upon the 150 miles now completing of	$23,000,000

There are also two millions of acres of public lands on this portion (ten millions on the whole line) not immediately available, but much of it of great value from its timber. Of this amount about $18,000,000 will have been spent in the construction, and a liberal equipment. Upon the remaining six hundred miles the Government subsidy is $32,000 per mile, or more than half sufficient to build it. The company is authorized to issue its first mortgage bonds to the same amount per mile, which, together with the income from other sources, puts the problem of finances in a very satisfactory condition.

So far the business of the road, although lying wholly up the mountain side, has been large and profitable. During two years, in which the distance stretched from thirty-one to ninety-four miles, whence the freight could be forwarded with difficulty, the net earnings were so considerable as to leave three-quarters of a million of dollars applicable to the work of construction, after payment of all expenses and annual interest obligations. As this road will command exclusively the business from the coast to the interior basin, and can multiply its own natural traffic by developing the region through which it passes, there is no longer any doubt of the financial success of the enterprise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } 5 20 31t

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company, "Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 3 2trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of CHICAGO, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.

5 10 15t* L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS,

OFFICE No. 104 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA May 25, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 27th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Fourth street, to commence at and intersect the sewer at Fourth and South streets, and to extend southward along the line of Fourth street to a point about forty feet south of the said South street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of 2 feet 6 inches, with such inlets and man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 25 2t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.

5 10 18t* By order. H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 3 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pimples, Boils, etc., are quickly removed by a short course of these remedies, the Ointment gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, while the Pills purify the blood of all those humors which otherwise seeking outlet force themselves to the surface and disfigure the face and neck with such unsightly blotches, pimples, etc. No toilette table should be without the Ointment.

Sold by all Druggists. 5 24 fsmf8t

DRY GOODS.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING

DRY GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

A NEW IMPORTATION

OF SUPERIOR EXTRA FINE AND HEAVY

Double Damask Table Linens.
Table Cloths, two to seven yards long.
Napkins and Doylies to match.
Huckaback, Diaper, and Damask Towels.
Towelings of every description.
Bird's-eye Linen, Linen Lawns.
Soft Heavy Diapers, all widths.
Heavy plaid and figured Floor Linens.
Richardson's, Smyth's, and Dunbar's Linens.
Sheeting and Pillow Linens, all widths.
Furniture Chintzes and Furniture Dimities.
Linen Materials for Dusters and Travelling Suits and Furniture and Carriage Coverings.
White Linen Holland, for window shades.
Fine Gause Summer Blankets.
Elegant Marseilles Quilts, entirely new styles, with centre pieces, embroidered in colors.
Counterpanes and Blankets, all descriptions.
Gauze and Summer Flannels, all widths.
Embroidered and printed Piano and Table Covers.
Elegant printed and plaid Flannels for Sacques.

Also, a large assortment of white and colored Tarletans; white and colored Mosquito Netting, with Frames complete; Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, and Curtain Materials; Window Shades. Also, a department for White Goods, Hosiery, and Staple Embroideries, Domestic Muslins and Sheetings.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
5 24 7t rp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1·37½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [1 9 22

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

3 2wsmtfrp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS

They have ever exhibited, comprising the best and most desirable fabrics for the present season, at greatly reduced prices 5 23 tfrp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 5 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'MULLAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.

He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,

PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
TABLE DAMASK by the yard.
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard.
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS.
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
TOILANET by the yard.
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smth3m

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Established in 1853. 3 1 3m§p

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

OFFER ANOTHER CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

PLAIN AND PLAID LENOS, 25 CENTS.
OTTOMAN POPLINS, AND BARATHEAS, STEELS AND BROWNS, 37½ CENTS.
CREPE POPLINS, BLACK AND WHITE, BLUE AND WHITE, BEAUTIFUL, $1·00.
FINE FRENCH LAWNS, NEAT STYLES, 25, 28, AND 31 CENTS.
GRANITE POPLINS, MOHAIRS, AND MELANGES, FOR WALKING AND TRAVELLING SUITS, THE FINEST SELECTION IN THE CITY.
SHIRRED AND PLAID MUSLINS, JACONETS AND CAMBRICS. 5 7 12t

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·60. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $8. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between EDMUND LEVERING, R. MILTON BAKER, CLIFFORD LEVERING, and S. CHARLES BORDEN, under the name of E. LEVERING & CO., doing business at Nos. 1916 and 1918 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of R. MILTON BAKER.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners.

EDMUND LEVERING,
CLIFFORD LEVERING,
S. CHARLES BORDEN.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of E. LEVERING & CO., and will continue the FLOUR, GRAIN, AND SEED BUSINESS, at the old stand, Nos. 1916 and 1918 MARKET Street.

EDMUND LEVERING,
CLIFFORD LEVERING,
S. CHARLES BORDEN.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1867 5 23 5t*

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE LIQUOR-SELLERS' MEETING ON SATURDAY.—The action which produced so remarkably unanimous a closing of drinking houses on Sunday was the result of a largely attended meeting at the saloon of ex-City Commissioner Given (late Shinn's), in Broad street, above Chesnut.

Colonel Owen Petted called the meeting to order, and moved that Mr. Given preside, which was agreed to. Mr. Johnson acted as Secretary, and Mr. Carson as Treasurer.

Mr. Given, on taking the chair, announced that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the law closing the public houses after 12 o'clock at night, and on the Sabbath. He recommended in all that was said as few words as possible, and the entire exclusion of politics.

Colonel Robert Winslow moved to exclude all who are not interested in the retail liquor business. Captain Binder understood this call was for tavern-keepers; that the cause was a just one, and the meeting ought to have no secrets. Colonel Winslow remarked that his resolution did not apply to the members of the press. Mr. Foster moved an amendment, that those persons who are not tavern-keepers be excluded from entering into the debate. The original resolution was withdrawn, and the amendment dropped.

A motion to permit all persons keeping taverns or restaurants, and also mineral-water and sarsaparilla manufacturers, to be present and enter into the debates, was carried.

A motion was offered that the present officers act as the officers of the permanent organization. Agreed to.

A letter from a wholesale wine house, offering any assistance that was desired, was submitted.

The following letter was then read:—

HARRISBURG, May 22, 1867.—James Freeborn, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your note of the 21st instant I have. The bill No. 70 of general laws you refer to, was passed on the 9th of April in the House, as it passed the Senate, and in the shape it appears in the general laws. No amendment appears to have been proposed to except Philadelphia, and my record does not exhibit any opposition being raised to the bill.

I mail you Nos. 131 and 135 of record, as you request. Truly yours, JOHN A. SMULL.

A member said that all present feel aggrieved at the action of our Representatives. They had paid agents at Harrisburg who suffered them to be oppressed in the halls of the Legislature. The liquor men are the most oppressed people in the country; the Government imposes an onerous tax. This letter was no palliation for the conduct of the members of the Legislature. The tavern-keepers have a right to know who voted for and against the bill, so that they can get their just deserts at the coming election.

A motion was made to lay the letter of Mr. Smull on the table.

William J. Evans, Sergeant-at-Arms in the House, said that the bill was rushed through in the House with other bills, and every member voted for it. The yeas and nays were called on it in the Senate, both political parties voting for and against.

Mr. Foster moved to receive and file the letter, which was agreed to.

Mr. John Jenkins offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Whereas, At the last session of the Legislature of the State was passed an act regulating the time of closing and opening hotels in this Commonwealth, and as the representatives from this city deny that they voted for such a law, or knew of its passage, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to act with the committee appointed by the meeting held by the German citizens, to ascertain who of the representatives from this city voted for or against the aforesaid law.

Mr. Foster moved that a committee of five be appointed as a central committee. Agreed to.

A committee of three from each ward was appointed to act in conjunction with the central committee, which consists of W. H. Harrison, James Folley, Thomas H. Green, O. W. Petted, George D. Glenn.

Mr. Given stated that, with several others, he had waited on the Mayor, who was favorably disposed towards the tavern-keepers, and did not think that the law applied to restaurant-keepers who sold "soft drinks." He considered the closing of doors at 12 o'clock sufficient. On Sunday the doors must be closed, and he hoped that the tavern-keepers would not sell as boldly as heretofore. The complaints to him had not come only from the temperance people, but also from those who attended church.

Captain Binder remarked that the Mayor had no right to give any instructions. The law was in existence, and, if violated, the violators were amenable. He urged the tavern-keepers not to sell any liquor on Sunday. He considered that by themselves they could do nothing, but the workingman was the one who could assist them. He said "drinking men are honest men." The speaker urged upon those present not to sell any liquor with closed doors.

The tavern-keepers should close, so that all drinkers shall be on their side. The poor man, after his hard week's work, would then, on being refused his drink, be against those who made the law. Do not sell with closed doors, do not sell on Sunday, and the people will be in your favor. Right will always conquer, and an unjust law cannot stand.

It was moved that every tavern-keeper close on Sunday, and that it be ascertained through the Ward Committee what other occupations are allowed to keep open.

The question was called for, but Mr. Thomas Bell said the motion was superfluous, as it would have no effect on the law. The law, which was so stringent against selling liquor on Sundays, said nothing against drug stores, candy shops, cigar shops, and various other businesses pursuing their callings upon that day. The motion was carried.

A member said that he did not complain of the Sunday law, but of that part which compelled them to open at sunrise and close at 12 o'clock at night. It might under some circumstances be very difficult to comply with the first part of the law in relation to opening at sunrise.

The Central Committee was then announced to meet on Monday afternoon, at the same place, to prepare an address, the Ward Committees to act in concert. The meeting adjourned at 4·15 P. M., to meet at the call of the President.

ROBBERY OF A FARMER.—A resident of Bucks county, on a visit to this city, was robbed early yesterday morning while on his way to his hotel. Shortly after midnight he engaged a carriage to convey him to the hotel, and soon after starting two men stopped the vehicle and got inside, notwithstanding the countryman's remonstrances. The carriage was then driven to the lower section of the city, and on the way the stranger was beaten by his two companions, and robbed of two watches and a small quantity of money. Fortunately, the countryman had left the bulk of his money at the hotel before coming out in the evening. After the perpetration of the robbery, the man was left to seek his way to the hotel as best he could.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Henry Schnitler, an aged German, who resides in Shippen street, below Third, was admitted into the Hospital on Saturday, with a severe wound in the neck, said to have been inflicted with a hatchet by an unknown man. The story is that Mr. Schnitler was stopped in his yard at a late hour on Friday night, and a demand made for his money. Instead of complying with the request, Mr. Schnitler attempted to give an alarm, whereupon he was cut in the manner indicated. The ruffian made his escape.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A fine-looking man called at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning, with his face shockingly lacerated, occasioned, as he said, by some men enticing him into an obscure place, where they robbed and beat him. He looked in at the surgical ward, and becoming frightened, refused to enter, or divulge his name or any further particulars of the occurrence.

PROVED FATAL.—Richard Kelley, aged seventeen, the youth who was struck on the head by a fire-pick falling from a roof at the fire in Acorn alley, on the 4th inst., died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

HIS FAREWELL.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese said farewell to his people at the Cathedral, in Logan Square, yesterday, in an affecting address. He sails for Rome on Wednesday next, to present to the Pope the money contributed by the churches of the diocese for the relief of the papal treasury. On June 29th, the eighteenth centennial martyrdom of St. Peter is to be solemnized at Rome, when bishops from all parts of the world will assemble. A batch of saints, including Christopher Columbus, and the Dutch martyrs in Japan, are to be canonized at this time.

Bishop Wood takes with him as *compagnons de voyage*, Rev. J. F. Shanahan, rector of the Preparatory Theological Seminary; Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, pastor of the Church of St. Philip de Neri; Rev. Michael F. Martin, pastor of St. James' Church, West Philadelphia; Rev. John McGovern, pastor of the Catholic Church of Frankford; Rev. C. J. Carter, pastor of the Church of the Assumption.

Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, who intended going in the same steamer, has decided to remain at home.

The offerings borne by Bishop Wood to Rome amount to $45,000, gold value, and many rich presents beside.

The Convent of Notre Dame presents a miniature coal mine, typical of the great staple product of our State, with coal car and everything complete. Gold dollars to the amount of one hundred are interspersed over the black diamonds. The other schools send presents, either in the form of money or otherwise. The contributions of the city churches amount to $39,184·42, and the country churches $21,138 71.

The blind presented their offerings in the shape of useful and ornamental articles, evidencing the most skilful and artistic workmanship. The pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent, at Torresdale, send a miniature model, in silver, of the barque Henrietta, laden with golden dollars. The pupils of the Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Frankford, a silver fish, with the inscription:—"Aperto ore ejus et invenies staterem." The mouth of the fish works on screws, and when opened displays a number of gold dollars. The appropriateness of this gift is derived from the text of Scripture which informs us that the Saviour, being called upon by the tax-gatherer for his tribute to the State, commanded St. Peter to go down to the sea, catch a fish, and open its mouth, where would be found the necessary money to satisfy the internal revenue emissaries of Cæsar.

MISSING.—Samuel Salt, a lad of nine years, a son of Policeman Robert Salt, of the Fourth District, left his home in Arch street, above Front, about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and went to the second wharf above Arch street, for the purpose of getting some oranges from off a vessel, since which time nothing has been heard from him.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred in the linen factory of Peter Wattson, located on Ninth street, above Columbia avenue.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling No. 1213 Bedford street was entered on Friday night, and robbed of a gold watch and chain and some clothing.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GEORGE HOOD'S BENEFIT.—None is more worthy this handsome compliment than the beneficiare of the evening. His gentlemanly manners and accommodating disposition have laid claims upon the *habitues* of the Academy, which will not be disregarded. Already very many of our prominent citizens have secured their places, and there is promise of a brilliant and fashionable audience. The attractions of the programme are very inviting, being the whole English Opera Company, with its popular *prima donna*, Miss Caroline Richings, who will be supported by the great lyric tenor, Mr. Habelman, whose name alone is a tower of strength. He will sustain the brilliant and dramatic *role* of "Fra Diavolo," in Auber's *chef d'œuvre* and pet composition, to which in his advanced years he has added recitatives, thus bringing it up to the standard of grand opera. Mr. Hood may expect a grand success.

HER FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mrs. General F. W. Lander will give her masterly rendition of "Elizabeth" at the Academy of Music, for the last time, this evening; and all who have not witnessed her extraordinary acting in the part should not fail to do so to-night. We are pleased to announce that her engagement at the Academy has proved a complete and splendid success, and Mrs. Lander can now lay claim to the title of the most accomplished and powerful tragic actress of our country. We part with her reluctantly, but trust that the summer vacation may bring her renewed strength and vigor, and that she will return to us to achieve new triumphs next fall.

GERMAN OPERA.—Another large audience witnessed *William Tell* on Saturday night at the Chesnut Street Theatre. The applause was general and frequently bestowed. To-night Mozart's *chef d'œuvre, Don Giovanni*, will be performed with a cast embracing the three great *prima donne* Frederici, Rotter, and Johannsen, supported by the great Hermanns as "Leperello," Habelman as "Octavio," and Wilhelm Formes as the "Don." To-morrow evening *Les Huguenots*. Next Monday evening *Cendrillon* will be produced.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Sea of Ice* will be produced to-night, with a fine cast. Miss Susan Denin will assume her favorite *role* of "Ogarita." This new and attractive spectacle will prove a welcome entertainment. It can only be played during the present week.

Next Monday evening Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears in *Rip Van Winkle*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Emma Waller commences a brief engagement to-night. She will appear as "Meg Merrilies," in *Guy Mannering*. Mrs. Waller is the only *artiste* living that is capable of rendering this *role* successfully.

On Friday evening Mrs. Waller will play "Iago" to her husband's "Othello," for her benefit.

On Monday next, Mr. G. L. Fox will produce his new pantomime, called *Little Boy Blue*.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The great *Demon Dance*, from the spectacle of the *Black Crook*, is creating quite a *furor* here. The dance is really wonderful and no one should fail to witness it. The Variety Troupe also appear in a number of other attractive scenes, songs, burlesques, farces, etc.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S LAST CONCERT.—The greatest concert of the season will be given at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, June 6, by the energetic and popular Mendelssohn Society, in aid of the Southern Famine Relief Fund. A splendid programme will be presented. The Society will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—Wenzell Kopta, violinist; Theodore Habelman, tenor; H. G. Thunder, pianist; George Bishop; Miss Gormley, Miss Cunnington, Mrs. Behrens, Miss Blackburn, Miss Forbes; leader of orchestra, Dr. Cunnington; conductor, Jean Louis.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO RUFUS ADAMS.—A complimentary testimonial will be extended to the talented elocutionist, Mr. Rufus Adams, at Musical Fund Hall, this evening. The compliment emanates from a number of his friends and pupils. A remarkable fine programme has been prepared, and an array of talent will appear. Mr. Adams deserves, and will receive, a substantial recognition this evening.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, offers a great programme at Concert Hall this evening. In addition to the *Floating Head, Instantaneous Growth of Flowers*, the *Watch Striking*, and other tricks, the real "Original Jacobs" *Indian Basket* feat will be introduced. "Trump Hartz" wins the game of magic every night. No one should fail to see him.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Messrs. Edward and Jerome Lubin, who have had great success, to-night begin their fourth week. Their performances are excellent and well worth a visit.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, although the weather is warm, continue their Ethiopean delineations as lively as ever, and their house is packed with admirers every night. The house will be closed to-night and to-morrow night, on account of the death of the father of Mr. J. L. Carncross.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·35	MOON RISES	6·35
SUN SETS	7·29	HIGH WATER	7·49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Bellona	London	New York	May 11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 15
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Arago	Havre	New York	May 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18

FOR EUROPE.

Great Eastern	New York	Brest	May 28
Java	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europe	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	June 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, 45 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to J. R. Penrose.

Br. steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, from Liverpool, via Boston, with mdse. to A. R. McHenry & Co.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from New Orleans, via Havana, 4 days and 19 hours, with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, 14 days from Guantanamo, with sugar, molasses, and honey to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Loch Lomond, Black, 8 days from Cardenas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, 14 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Ship Matterhorn, Curtis, San Francisco, via Baltimore, Merchant & Co.

Barque Templar, Porter, Rio Janeiro, Curtis & Knight.

Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, Cork, for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, Newburyport, Rommell & Hunter.

Schr Maria Hall, Griffin, Salem, do.

Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Lamartine, Hill, Saco, J. J. Dovey & Son.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.

Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.

Schr Charm, Studley, Marblehead, W. H. Johns & Bro.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, Fairhaven, Rothermel & Schall.

Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, Salem, Wannemacher & Co.

Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelly, Danversport, do.

Schr Free Wind, Frisbee, Portsmouth, J. R. White & Son.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr A. B. Russell, Helfier, Millville, Street & Co.

Schr A. Young, Young, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr E. M. Baxter, Perrie, Norwich, Hammett & Neal.

Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, E. Cambridge, do.

St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.

Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig Alexander, Thompson, 16 days from Turks Island, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.

Br. brig Nazarine, Murphy, 16 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Br. brig Gentle Annie, Burgess, 12 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to order.

Brig Venus, Espy, 9 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig W. H. Parks, Darrah, 13 days from Havana, with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Brig Monica, Mitchell, 21 days from Trinidad, Cuba, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Lena Thurlow, Corbett, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Mystic, Baxter, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr A. Young, Young, 20 days from Galveston, in ballast to Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, Adams, 7 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr J. H. French, Burgess, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr L. A. Babcock, Smith, 20 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to J. R. Sank & Co.

Schr Ellen Barnes, Clifford, from Seaconnet, with fish to captain.

Schr Mate, Rommell, from Bangor, with lumber to captain.

Schr A C Austin, Willard, from Portland, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leech, 4 days from Boston, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Searsville, Chase, 4 days from Boston, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr T. P. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Dover, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, from Boston.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, from Boston.

Schr Pearl, Brown, from Boston.

Schr Maria Hall, Griffith, from Boston.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from Boston.

Schr A. B. Russell, Hellner, from Morris River.

Schr John McAdam, Willard, from Portland.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, from Norfolk.

Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, from Lewes.

Schr M. Reppiier, Connelly, from Salem.

Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 25—6 A. M.—The steamship Delaware, for Liverpool, and barque Sam. Sheppard, for Cienfuegos, both from Philadelphia, went to sea on the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Asia, Wendehurst, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 25th inst.

Barque Eureka, Smith, hence, at Havre 10th inst.

Barque Emma, Henbooth, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 5th inst.

Barque Arbutus, Knowlton, for Philadelphia, at Cardiff 11th inst.

Brig Almon Rowell, Fanning, hence, at Portland 22d inst.

Brig Edith, for Philadelphia and Baltimore, at Havana 18th inst.

Brig Ida, Gray, hence, at Trinidad 15th inst., for St. Thomas, seeking.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, for Philadelphia, at Matanzas 6th inst.

Schrs S. J. Brayton, Kelley; R. S. Miller, Anderson; S. Wilson, Nowell; Sinaloa, Steel; Lewis Chester, Gockin; and Clara, Crowell, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Isabella, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Halifax 21st inst.

Schr Maria Hall, Hall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Alvarado, Whitmore, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 24th inst.

Schr Glenwood, Mills, hence, at Newport 24th inst.

Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 22d inst.

Schr T. Potter, Handy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 23d inst.

Schr J. Maxfield, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 24th inst.

Schrs J. Truman, Slocum; Trade Wind, Corson; and Dictator, Nickerson, hence, at New Bedford 24th instant.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 23d inst.

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CERTIFICATE FROM THE STEWARD OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL.

LANCASTER COUNTY HOSPITAL, }
LANCASTER, Pa., January 5, 1867. }

During an extended experience of three years as Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital and Lunatic Asylum (Institutions which contain from 275 to 300 patients, the whole of whom are under my care), I have had many opportunities of witnessing the medicinal virtues of Mishler's Herb Bitters. As a consequence attendant on the character of such an Institution, the great majority of cases are of a very complicated character; and in most instances are of a hopeless nature. Shortly after my connection with this Institution a very bad case of Physical Debility and general prostration attracted my special attention, and from the reputation which Mishler's Herb Bitters had obtained, I imagined its use would be attended with good results. I caused it to be administered, and found that it fully justified the opinion I had formed of it. The success I had met with in this case encouraged me to still further test it, and I have since used it in a great many cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Asthma, and various other diseases, and invariably with the best results. In many instances, when other remedies had failed, Mishler's Herb Bitters restored them to perfect health, and enabled them to leave the Institution and earn their own living, thus releasing the county from charge for their support. I am therefore convinced that Mishler's Herb Bitters are really what the proprietor calls them, "A certain Remedy" for the Diseases for which they are recommended.

J. O. STEINHEISER,
Steward and Superintendent of the Lancaster County Hospital.

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B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

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NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

Admission........TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

NO SEASON TICKETS.

Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.
Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 24 6t

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,

Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.

The Board of Supervisors, appointed by the above Corporation to carry out the objects of the Act of Incorporation, respectfully announce to the public that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the raising of funds for the erection, establishment, and maintenance of an Asylum for Invalid Soldiers of the late war, to be built on the battle-field of Gettysburg and as an inducement to patriotic citizens to contribute to this benevolent object, have empowered the Corporation to distribute amongst the subscribers such articles of value and interest from association with the late war, or any moneys, effects, property, or estate real or personal, whatever, in this State or elsewhere, at such time or upon such terms, and in such way and manner whatsoever, as to them shall seem fit, any laws of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

The site for the institution (thirty acres) has already been purchased, and it is hoped that the good work may commence before midsummer.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For each subscription of five dollars a certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to such article of value as may be awarded to its number.

The first distribution of awards will be made immediately upon the receipt of 80,000 subscriptions of $5 each.

The distribution will be public, and under the direct supervision of the corporators.

Persons at a distance are requested to remit their subscriptions (when practicable) by Post Office money order, or registered letter, to insure prompt delivery.

Direct all letters to

J. D. HOFFMAN,
Secretary Board of Supervisors,
Box 1481 P. O., Philadelphia.

The following is a schedule of the awards to be made under the first distribution. The items of Diamonds and other precious stones were purchased from citizens of the South during the war, and their genuineness is certified to by Messrs. Henle & Bros., the most extensive diamond importers in the country, and by J. Hermann, diamond setter, New York.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,
Incorporated by Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1867.
Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FIRST DISPOSITION.

Eighty Thousand Subscribers at Five Dollars Each.

1—	1 Diamond Necklace; 48 brilliants, valued at	$30,00
2—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-rings	15,00
3—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	10,00
4—	1 Diamond Cross set in silver	7,00
5—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,00
6—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	5,00
7—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,50
8—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,00
9—	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
10—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
11—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,00
12—	1 Pair Single Stone Diamond Ear-rings	3,50
13—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,50
14—	1 Award 10-40 Government Bonds	3,00
15—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,00
16—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,00
17—	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,50
18—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,50
19—	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,50
20—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,00
21—	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
22—	1 Long India Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
23—	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
24—	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,000
25 to 34—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	1,000
35—	1 Three-stone Diamond and Ruby, half hoop Ring	800
36—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ear Knobs	800
37—	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
38—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, star setting	500
39—	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
40—	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	500
41 to 50—	10 Awards of 10-40 Government Bonds, each	500
51—	1 Lady's Diamond-set Watch	400
52—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
53—	1 Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring	250
54—	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	200
55—	1 Pair Emerald Scarf Pins	200
56—	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
57—	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
58—	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear Rings	100
59 to 158—	100 Awards, 10-40 Government Bonds, each	100
159 to 258—	100 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	50
	3000 Awards, Government Legal-tenders, each	5

The distribution of the above awards will be made in public as soon as the subscription is full, of which due notice will be given through the papers. The Diamonds are now on exhibition at the Office of the Association.

The public can confidently rely on everything being conducted in the most honorable and fair manner. All the awards will be handed to certificate holders, immediately after the distribution, free of all cost, at the Office of the Company, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious stones, as described in the above list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers,
No. 26 MAIDEN Lane, New York.
J. HERMANN, Diamond Setter,
No. 394 BROOME Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Books can be had containing Twenty Certificates,

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

All orders for Certificates must be addressed to

J. D. HOFFMAN, Secretary,
5 15 Box 1481, P. O., Philadelphia.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,

Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.

Admittance, 25 cents.
Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated ballet of
THE DEMON DANCE.
IMMENSE CORPS OF ARTISTS,
Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, etc. 5 25

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6
The last rehearsal will take place on June 1st.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 30 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

THE LAST NIGHT

OF THE BRILLIANT AND HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF

MRS. F. W. LANDER,

FORMERLY MISS JEAN DAVENPORT,

IN HER GLORIOUS AND SUBLIME IMPERSONATION OF

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 27.

Engagements previously made will preclude the possibility of another representation of this great performance, which has created so marked a sensation amongst the most refined and critical audiences; and this will consequently be,

MOST POSITIVELY,

THE FINAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON.

The Box sheet now open at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets; also at the Academy of Music, from 9 to 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance at either place, and also at the Box Office in the evening.

Admission to the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Family Circle, Fifty Cents. Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents. Proscenium Boxes, $10.

Doors open at quarter past 7. Curtain will rise at precisely 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MR. GEORGE HOOD,
of the above-named popular institution, announces to its habitues, and to the patrons of the Opera, that his BENEFIT will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, June 3,
upon which occasion the popular Philadelphia Prima Donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
and her justly celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,
who have in the most generous manner consented to give their gratuitous services, will make their
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
The Beneficiary has also much pleasure in announcing that the distinguished Lyric Tenor,
THEODORE HABELMAN,
will make his first appearance in English Opera, in his unapproachable character of
FRA DIAVOLO
Musical Director........W. G. DIETRICH
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats........One Dollar
Family Circle........50 cents
Amphitheatre........25 cents
Tickets may be obtained daily at the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7¼. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE
GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
pronounced by the newspapers of Philadelphia to be, without exception, the
BEST OPERA TROUPE
that has ever performed in this city.
THE THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY
BY THE
ELITE OF THE CITY.
Operas will be given at dramatic prices.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27,
Mozart's masterpiece, in three acts, entitled
DON GIOVANNI.

Donna Anna	M'me BERTHA JOHANNSEN
Donna Elvira	M'me MARIA FREDERICI
Zerlina	M'me JOHANNA ROTTER
Don Giovanno	WILHELM FORMES
Leporello	JOSEPH HERMANNS
Octavio	THEODORE HABELMAN
Commendatore	JOSEPH WEINLICH
Marzetto	OTTO LEHMAN

TUESDAY EVENING, May 28,
THE HUGUENOTS.
WEDNESDAY, May 29,
FIDELIO.
THURDAY, May 30,
MASANIELLO
(First time in this city).
FRIDAY, May 31,
LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA COMPANY.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
(First time in this city).
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
STRADELLA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
50, 75 cents, and One Dollar.
Family Circle, 25 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance,
MONDAY, June 3,
will be produced at an expense of $9000,
CENDRILLON,
by the Dramatic Company.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets,
Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27,
FIRST NIGHT
of the production of the beautiful spectacular play, in five acts, the most interesting production of the time, entitled
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD.
MISS SUSAN DENIN
AS LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA.
Act 1. The Dreadful Doom—The Coward Shot.
Act 2. The Terrific Storm—The Aurora Borealis.
THE SEA OF ICE BROKEN UP.
Act 3. Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.
STARTLING RENCONTRE—"'TIS FATE."
Act 4. The Inhuman Plot—Ogarita to Wed the Murderer of her Parents.
Act 5. The Hour of Retribution—Realization of the Mother's Prayer.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
EMMA WALLER,
THE GREAT ARTIST. SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
only nights of the musical drama,
GUY MANNERING;
OR, THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merrilies........EMMA WALLER
Fine cast, and all the music. After which,
A DUTCHMAN'S GHOST.
WEDNESDAY—Third Night of EMMA WALLER.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER.
MONDAY—G. L. FOX.
LITTLE BOY X BLUE.

CONCERT HALL—HARTZ.
CHARLES LEVI........Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK—CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING AT 8,
will be produced (by request) for the first time,
THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK
(the most exciting feat ever witnessed).
THE FLOATING HEAD AND GROWTH OF FLOWERS WILL BE RETAINED.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1.
For sale at Charles Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall.
Doors open at 7¼.
FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.
Children, 25 cents.
Steck's Piano, furnished by J. E. Gould, is used at these seances. 5 27

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
May 3, 1867. }

An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmw1m Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1867.

The Opinion of the Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBERY, in a very elaborate opinion of the power delegated to the President by the Reconstruction bill, and the duties devolving on him under its provisions, examines with great care the various questions arising under the bill, and carefully deduces what are now the views of the Government on the meaning and object of the bill. We do not propose to review the points touched on by the Attorney-General. Many of them are of but small importance, and all of them apply to the South rather than to the North. There are, however, a few expressions of opinion which merit notice, as the view taken by the writer is the official explanation of the act, on which the Government will base its rules. Under the head of disqualifications falls the greatest part of interest in the inquiry. The Attorney-General proceeds to explain the provision which disqualifies from registration all those who engaged in the Rebellion under certain circumstances:—First. Holding the designated office, State or Federal, accompanied by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and, second, engaging in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies.

The writer then proceeds to examine at large the meaning of these terms, and shows all the arguments in favor of accepting them in their strictest construction. He makes the disqualification as narrow as possible, and seeks to admit to registration all Rebels who are not excluded by the most positive crime. Under the head of officers of the Rebellion, he does not include any judicial office. He says:

> "I am accordingly of the opinion that the holding of a simple judicial office, or other executive offices, or such public employments as are of a purely civil character, such as county offices, municipal offices, and all others of a like nature, which were not created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, and which did not involve the performance of duties expressly in furtherance of the Rebellion, do not, within the meaning of this part of the oath, fix on the incumbent the guilt of engaging in the Rebellion."

By this construction the Mayors of Richmond, Savannah, and New Orleans are admitted to registration merely because they held municipal offices. Yet who can doubt but their guilt was as great as that of any who held military positions under the Confederate Government? Again:—

> "Giving due weight to these well-established principles, I proceed with the inquiry. I am of opinion that some direct overt act, done with the intent to further the Rebellion, is necessary to bring the party within the purview and meaning of this law. Merely disloyal sentiments or expressions are not sufficient. The person applying for registration is not required to clear himself from the taint of disloyalty."

Therefore the orators who urged the people to deeds of treason by their harangues are not guilty, as merely disloyal sentiments do not constitute treason, or make the holders of them fall without the bounds of registration. The ignorant dupes of their sentiments are guilty; and cannot vote; the prompters and movers of the whole scheme of treason are not subjected to the punishment visited on their deluded followers.

Not content with giving this broad latitude to Rebels, he goes yet further, and denies to the Board of Registration any power to investigate the record of any one presenting himself for registration. Every one who takes the required oath, which is an oath not to rebel in the future, must be registered.

See what the Attorney-General himself says:

> "In arriving at this conclusion I have given due weight to that part of the first section of this act which declares the registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation. If we read these works by themselves, without regard to the other provisions of the act, the impression is made that two things must concur to authorize the registration of the applicant—first, that he actually possessed the qualifications required by the original act, and second, that he shall take the prescribed oath. But when we look at the qualifications required of the applicant by the original act, and find that he is required by this oath to swear for every one of these qualifications, and that no authority is anywhere given to enter upon any other inquiry as to his qualifications, or to administer any other oath to him, or any oath to any other person touching his qualifications, and that his oath, and his oath alone, is punished with perjury it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the oath itself is the sole and only test of the qualification of the applicant. When, therefore, a person applies to the Board for registration, the power of the Board is confined to the administration of the prescribed oath, and if the applicant takes that his name must go on the Register. The Board cannot enter upon the inquiry whether he has sworn truly or falsely. That inquiry must be reserved for a court, which may afterwards have jurisdiction to try him on an indictment for perjury."

The result of his decision is, that the Board of Registration have no discretionary power, but must admit all who take the oath, whether they know the applicants to be Rebels or not.

Following the strict letter of the law, the Attorney-General has failed to make a just interpretation of its intention. In all equity decisions the spirit, as well as the letter of an act, is consulted. Is it likely that Congress intended to make it within the power of every Rebel, by merely swearing for himself, to regain all his rights of citizenship? Would Congress trust the oaths of those who have openly broken the most solemn oath known to man? Is it reasonable to allow the word of a convicted perjurer to go as equal surety with the bond of an honest man? Why, the privilege accorded to the forsworn South is greater than that granted to a loyal Northerner. Here a citizen, when he votes on age, must be vouched for by others; there the word of the applicant himself is sufficient. By his decisive doubtless, the Attorney-General has sought to evade the act, and to readmit to their old power the disfranchised Rebels. He has sacrificed judicial duty to partisan purposes, and has stultified his office. By his decision, the aims of the act are circumvented, and the Board of Registers, created for the purpose of excluding Rebels, finds itself with no power but to write down their names. It is the old story of the Buchanan times re-enacted. The oath to support the Union and Constitution, then, gave no power to subdue rebellion. The provision which specifies certain disqualifications which were to exclude Rebels from the lists of the Registers, gives the Registers no power to discriminate between a Rebel and a Union man. Such is the logic of the Attorney-General.

The State Sabbath School Convention.

A STATE Convention of Sabbath School superintendents and teachers, and others interested in the work of Sabbath Schools, is to be held in this city to-morrow, and promises to be a gathering of more than ordinary interest. The objects of the Convention, as stated in the call, are, first, to obtain an accurate view and survey of the State in its Sabbath School relations; and, secondly, to devise and ways and means by which to impart increased vigor and efficiency to the Sabbath School work of the State.

As conducing to the first named of these ends, statistics of the Sabbath School work in the State, more minute and thorough, than any heretofore collected, will probably be presented. These statistics relate to the following items, viz.:—Names, locations, and denominations of schools; number of teachers and scholars; average attendance of teachers and scholars; number of conversions of scholars during the past year, and also since the organization of the schools; teachers' meetings; mission schools; Sunday School concerts; number of sessions each Lord's Day; number of volumes in libraries; number of teachers that were once scholars; amount of contributions to Christian and benevolent objects during the year; what proportion of whole number of children in the community are in Sabbath Schools; number of teachers that are church members; and length of time during the year that schools are kept open. If anything like full returns upon these topics shall be made, the actual condition of the Sabbath School work in the State will be pretty accurately disclosed. What that may be, is a matter of interest to all concerned.

The second object of the Convention—to wit, to devise ways and means by which to impart increased vigor and efficiency to the Sabbath School work of the State—may be expected to form the staple of its discussions, addresses, and exercises generally. The field of inquiry and discussion thus opened is a broad one. The Sabbath School work has become one of great importance, and has drawn to it the best talent of the Church. And yet it may fairly be questioned whether it is accomplishing *all* that it might do. In so large a gathering of superintendents and teachers there ought to be many, and there doubtless will be, whose practical experience has qualified them to give valuable hints upon the best methods of conducting schools. We observe that Professor Hart, so well known as a practical teacher, and as a writer upon educational topics, especially those connected with Sunday Schools, is to give an address before the Convention. Other distinguished gentlemen will also address it. The main interest, however, we judge, will attend the discussions upon the floor of the Convention. It is there that the action of mind upon mind, the piquancy of questions and answers, the familiar detail of practical experience in the work of organizing and teaching schools, will lend the highest interest to the proceedings.

The Convention will doubtless be largely attended, as the number of persons in our own city connected with Sunday Schools as teachers must amount to several thousand. Full details of the proceedings will be given daily in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Release of Colonel Hayes.

WE are most happy to be able to chronicle the pardon of Colonel John E. Hayes, Editor of the Savannah *Republican*, who was convicted some months since of libelling a Rebel postmaster, and sentenced to a fine of $1000. In case of his refusal to pay the fine, he was to be imprisoned until he did. Colonel Hayes, deeming it an outrage, and finding that his finances could not successfully withstand such a drain on his nearly exhausted treasury, refused to comply, and has been for three months incarcerated in jail. From his prison he is released by the pardon of Governor Jenkins. Hayes is the only loyal editor in Georgia, is a consistent friend of the radical party, and has been boldly fighting for its principles both during and since the war. He is well known to many of our citizens, all of whom will feel rejoiced to hear of his release.

Massachusetts Morals.

THE people of Massachusetts are, indeed, an extraordinary people. When compared with them, all other nations have no idiosyncracies. Having been thoroughly imbued with the idea that men shall not live by bread alone, they devote themselves to the acquisition of mental food and drink, in opposition to the physical.

The State has undertaken to be the Mentor of the morals of the people. With the old Puritan intolerance, they have forbidden the smoking of a cigar. By recent act of the Legislature, the sale of intoxicating drinks is forbidden. And thus, having set an example to high-toned morality in the physical way, Massachusetts deliberately opens her public libraries on the Sabbath, and lets in a flood of girls and boys, who spend the day of rest in reading trashy works of fiction. One is catering to the mental, the other denying to the physical appetite. We think it would be better to let her citizens smoke, and keep her libraries closed on the Sabbath.

The Capture of Maximilian.

By a despatch published elsewhere in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, our readers are informed of the capture of Prince Maximilian by the Liberals, under Juarez. By the last news the drama of the Mexican Republic is ended. Viewed from some points, it seems melodramatic. In other lights it is a farce. We earnestly hope it may not end in a tragedy. The ever varying fate of the Mexican Empire savors rather of romance than reality.

The Austrian Archduke is induced to quit the palace of the Hapsburgs to accept a crown in the Halls of the Montezumas. Entering his new territory under the most auspicious circumstances, he little dreams of the termination of the play. Backed by the three great powers of Europe, with a neighbor rent by civil war, and no rival on his part but a guerilla President, with a handful of soldiers half banditti, he seems safely seated on the throne.

But times have changed. His allies have withdrawn, the divided republic has become reunited, a power has arisen which will not tolerate a monarchy, the President of Mexico gains victory after victory, until at last the *soi-disant* Emperor is a prisoner, and the Austrian Government begs for the life of its Prince at the hands of a so-called bandit.

We hope that no personal harm will come to the Prince. Our Government has already spoken in his behalf, and it would disgrace the cause of Juarez did any personal ill come to the captive. Let him return to Vienna, and there meditate on the mutability of human affairs.

THE WORKING OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Yesterday the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath went into full force for the first time. We had been told that it would have no good effect, and that men would carry home on Saturday the liquor to drink on Sunday, and thus evade the law. This statement we doubted, because many men who will drink in a public house will not take before their family that which they do not hesitate to accept at the bar. The returns at the police headquarters to-day prove the truth of our opinion. The number of arrests made yesterday was fifty-seven, in opposition to over one hundred and fifty on every preceding Sabbath. Not only was the decline most obviously the result of the new law, but of the arrests made nearly three-fourths were made before 6 o'clock in the morning of the Sabbath, showing that the liquor was not that which they bought and took home, but what they drank before midnight on Saturday. There can be no better argument in favor of the efficacy of the law than the testimony of the figures of the police report.

IT is rumored that the Fenians will be hung. Earl Derby says that such is the fate in store for Burke. Organizers of a new expedition will please take notice.

CANADA.

ROYAL RATIFICATION OF THE DOMINION—THE CANADIAN SENATE—LIST OF THE SENATORS—A MAN ALREADY CRAZED BY MONARCHY—VOLUNTEERS' REVIEW.

MONTREAL, May 25.—The Canadian Confederation act, which ushers in the new North American dominion of England, was signed by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, London, yesterday. By virtue of the royal sign-manual the dominion of Canada comes into existence on the 1st of July next. A list of the members of the Canadian Senate appointed under the act, by the Queen, is published to-day. Sixteen of the old members have been left off the roll.

The following are the names of the Senators:—Joseph F. Armand, A. Foster, Joseph N. Besse, L. A. Olivier, Charles Wilson, J. Bte. Proulx, Louis Renaud, Letellier de St. Just, M. J. Jessier, John Hamilton, Sir N. F. Belleau, A. J. Duchesnay, Leandre Dumouchel, Louis Lacoste, P. U. Archambault, James Ferrier, Louis Panet, Charles Malhiot, J. E. Gingras, Thomas Ryan, J. S. Sanbern. Total, twenty-one.

Mr. Letellier is the only reform man among them, he being a Rouge. Perhaps Dumouchel is another.

We have already a rather melancholy example of the effects of this canvass about royalty, dominion, and so forth. A respectable gentleman of this city has become slightly crazed, laboring under the delusion that the Queen of Great Britain is his aunt, and that his mother, by some trick of law, swindled him out of a right to the possession of Buckingham Palace. Goaded by his imaginary loss, he made an attempt to murder his mother yesterday.

Jeff Davis remains very quiet, and was not out at the volunteer review yesterday. There were five thousand volunteers present.

There is not the slightest Fenian excitement here at this moment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

FOR TRANSPORTATION TO MILItary Asylum at Augusta, Maine, apply at
No. 243 S. THIRD Street,
on this and Monday morning, from 9 to 12 A. M.
JAY COOKE,
5 25 2t Manager.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—At the Anniversary of this Society on TUESDAY EVENING next, at the Academy of Music, addresses may be expected from Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Rev. JOHN E COOKMAN, and Rev. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., and the singing by some 800 Sunday School Scholars, under the direction of Mr. John M. Evans. [5 25 2t
Exercises to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The services connected with the Forty-third Anniversary of The American Sunday School Union, will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
Tickets of admission may be had, gratuitously, on application at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY next, at 9½ A. M. 5 23 5t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw§

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wim 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
5 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
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GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 tmw§4p

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwf3m4p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET NEW YORK

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends
and customers to his superior
assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish
cannot be surpassed by any in the
Market. [1 22 rp§

OFFICE OF
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
REMOVED TO
No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,
Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.
THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.
Please call and examine. 5 8 wfmrp

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 21tmw 3m*

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

REMOVAL.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
BEFORE REMOVING TO HIS
NEW STORE,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.
WILL OFFER THE SAME, ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MAY 27,
At such reduction in prices as will insure the sale of all DRESS FABRICS, a large portion of which will be sold at ONE-HALF the former prices. 5 27 mwf6t

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
MANUFACTURING HOUSE OF
JOHN O. MEAD & SONS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Informs the Trade and Public that they are producing
FINE PLATED GOODS,
COMPRISING FULL
DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
And Table Ware of Every Description,
Of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver and silver soldered, upon which is a deposit of pure silver, and of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and for beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.
As manufacturers this house is well known, and they refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Silver-Plated Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged; and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of their
HARD METAL GOODS,
(nickel silver), to which they have devoted their entire factory. All articles made by them are stamped thus:—
J. O. MEAD & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS.
And all such are fully
GUARANTEED.
They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to their stamp mark. We wish it distinctly understood by purchasers that we manufacture our goods from the base metal, Mr. JOHN O. MEAD giving his entire personal attention to this department. [1t
GOODS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
CAN ONLY BE PROCURED AT THE
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT.

REMOVED.
OUR BEDDING STORE
IS REMOVED
FROM THE OLD STAND TO
No. 11 South NINTH Street.
5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m1

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED
NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.
Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.
Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.
Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.
A call is respectfully solicited.
HAINES & LEEDS.
5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cents. Each way, 25 cents.
5 25 3m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 31p

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF!
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
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WINDOW SHADES.
SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.
WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.
WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

$100,000 7·30 BONDS
OF THE
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL WHARF AND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,
AT 80 PER CENT.
DENOMINATIONS, $100 AND $500.
This Company now owns about 2,000,000 square feet of ground on the most desirable portion of the Delaware river front, to be improved for wharves, docks, and warehouses. Philadelphia has not dockage to-day for even one ordinary ocean steamer 350 feet long, drawing 22 feet water, and can make no pretensions to consideration as a seaport until such dockage is provided.
Office of the Company, No. 334 WALNUT Street.
5 25 3t4p W. L. ALLEN, TREASURER.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT
STOCK OF CLOTHS,
3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND SACKINGS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,
5 25 13t° PHILADELPHIA.

TO MINISTERS, STUDENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, AND OTHERS:—DRS. McCLINTOCK AND STRONG'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE. The most important work of the kind ever published in this country. Vol. 1 now ready. Published by subscription.
JAMES K. SIMON, No. 29 S. SIXTH Street,
Agent for Philadelphia.
Agents wanted. 5 25 3t4p

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1257 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

CROW
No. 111
NORTH FOURTH STREET.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867
Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

UNDER THE NEW REGIME—THE EFFECT OF THE ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—Yesterday marks an era in the history of this city for peace and quietness. For years past there has never been a Sabbath which has been so universally observed in so peaceful a manner as was yesterday. The new liquor law had an immediate and salutary effect upon all the saloons, summer gardens, and taverns which line our avenues and streets. From all the reports coming from all the various localities of the community, we can learn of no open violations of the law; though there are well-grounded suspicions that more than one back door of a few saloons were passed by the bibulous in search of drinks. To the accomplishment of this general quiet, the meeting of the hotel-keepers and tavern proprietors, on the afternoons of Friday and Saturday, aided largely, inasmuch as one and all decided to obey the law in its every import, and await the test of its constitutionality before the Supreme Court.

All the saloons were yesterday darkened, with shades down and doors closed, exhibiting no signs of conviviality and drunken excitement. The street corners, for once, were bereft of their usual *habitues*, except where here and there a few persons would look ominously at each other, and longingly at the tavern doors, while earnestly discussing the probable longevity of the new *regime*, its universal observance, one and all—hard drinkers feeling undeniably the good influence of the law—declaring that it was right and for the public good. From the various summer gardens no sounds were heard of clashing glasses, loud calls for more, and bacchanalian songs. Many of our thirsty and bibulous citizens, feeling their desolate condition without their regular round of potations, endeavored to escape by going to the rural places near the outskirts of the city, and over to the shores of Jersey. They returned wiser and much thirstier men, learning that the law prevailed as strongly in those precincts as in Philadelphia.

Those whose habits forbade their remaining twenty-four hours without a drop, either purchased a varied stock on Saturday evening for Sunday's use, or imbibed enough just before the dawn of the Sabbath to carry them through in a high and glorious state. This accounts for the great number of arrests made by some of our police lieutenants on Saturday evening. Lieutenant Hampton, of the Second District, with a posse of men, captured sixty-three in the vicinity of Seventh and Fitzwater streets.

The number of arrests for drunkenness yesterday was 57, against an average number of 150 for preceding Sabbaths, and the majority of those arrested were taken into custody very early on Sunday morning, when laboring under the effects of the frequent tipplings committed on Saturday night.

We hear of some disturbance by the tipplers, irritated by being debarred from their usual drunken sprees. This morning a huge Dutchman collared a gentleman in one of the markets on Girard avenue, and there assaulted him, for publicly sustaining the law before the door of this enraged Teuton.

The scarcity of items of corner lounging, disorderly conduct, wife-beatings, etc., are wanting in our columns, evidences of the successful results of the new law. The dealers in liquors seem satisfied with the change of affairs, some even doing a larger business on Saturday night than on both Saturday and Sunday heretofore. Let this good and salutary law be fully upheld in our Quaker City, and henceforth all will acquiesce in a change of affairs for the better, both individually and publicly.

AN APPROVED AND THEORETICAL METHOD FOR KILLING A HORSE.—For the benefit of that portion of Jehu fraternity who derive a peculiar pleasure by torturing the animals they drive, the following reasons are given in extenuation for their conduct, which at the present time is such a prominent object for public censure and condemnation.

Sweat is not always a sign of warmth in a horse. As a test, place the hand upon the chest; consequently you can belabor and urge them till the foam flickers from his mouth, which will be satisfactory evidence that you have simply warmed him.

Since, by this method, you can keep him in a good state of perspiration without danger. He should not be fed, for any manner of food given to a horse when heated is deleterious to his health.

Since he is kept hot continually, and no grain or water dare be given him, drive him with the greatest speed possible, for it is only dangerous after having partaken of food; as this is never done, because the horse is always hot, running him can do no harm.

Since the above sets forth the fact of his inability to eat without injury, the general rule to "feed regularly, and in quantity according to the appetite of the animal and the labor he performs," will be of no avail.

Horses should not be kept in the stable for a long period without exercise. To avoid the results occurring from a non-compliance with this rule, be sure to exercise them well all the time. This action will at once do away with the need of a stable. For why a stable if the necessary wherewithal, horses and grain, is wanting to stock it.

And, seeing that no stable is necessary, and the horses are always exercised, you avoid another difficulty, grooming, for this cannot be done while the animal is continually in motion. And the saying, "Not to let them stand in the stable encased in mud and matted hair," will seem tautology.

"At all times in the year make your horse comfortable when tied in the stable." Having no such accommodations, this declaration is entirely effete.

If by the practical application of this comprehensive theoretical method of starving, beating, and running, your horse exists beyond one week, which is certainly most dubious, the event will be miraculous, and the animal a marvel of immutability, by the public exhibition of which, at present exorbitant rates, a fortune would soon be accumulated.

CAPTURE OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Last Saturday evening a lady, having in her dress pocket a box of valuable coins, entered a Fifth and Sixth street car, and was soon followed by an elderly female, who sat down in close proximity to her. This latter, when the car was well filled, by the use of a pair of scissors cut the seam of the former lady's dress, cut the pocket, handled the box, took off the cord with which it was tied, turned it upside down, and lifted the lid, so that the coins slipped into her hand. This she did without detection, and soon after left the car. Information was given at the Detectives' Office, and two officers were despatched, who succeeded in capturing the female pickpocket at Front and Walnut streets. She gives her name as Lizzie Smith, and is said to be a well-known character. The coins were all recovered at an up-town pawnbroker's office. Lizzie was held for a hearing before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE TURF—DEXTER AND LADY THORN.—The first of the four great matches between these celebrated horses will be trotted at the Fashion Course, Long Island, Tuesday, May 28th. It is mile heats, three in five, in harness, for $2000. The horses are doing as well as can be, and are going very fast. As they are the acknowledged champions of the trotting turf, a good race and a fast one may be expected. The start will be at 3 o'clock P. M. The facilities for reaching the Course are numerous and ample. An efficient police force in attendance. J. SIMMONS, *Prop'r.*

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, some person unknown attempted to enter the dry goods store of D. Murphy, on Main street, between Unity and Church, Frankford. By the aid of a two-and-a-half inch centre bit he cut the panels from a rear door, but was frightened off before accomplishing his design.

ARRESTED FOR AN ALLEGED ROBBERY.—David Green was arrested about five o'clock on Saturday morning, at Twenty-first and Girard avenue. He is charged with complicity in garroting a man at Belmont College, and robbing him of a gold watch and chain, and thirty dollars in money. Alderman Beitler held him for a further hearing.

LIBERTY MILITARY BAND.—This spirited organization, under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Whittington, have procured a splendid new uniform, and will parade with it for the first time on to-morrow, with the Cadets of Temperance.

POMADE.—George Lee, a youthful colored boy, was arrested at Eighth and Walnut streets, on Saturday afternoon, for stealing a box of pomade and other perfumery. Alderman Swift sent him to the House of Refuge.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred this morning, about 6 o'clock in the mill owned by Peter Watson, in Ninth street, above Columbia avenue. It was soon extinguished, with but little damage.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred at 11 o'clock this morning at No. 2 Poplar court, Currant alley, below Walnut street. Damage trifling.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.—The Conference met this morning as per adjournment.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Lewis J. Conover. Bishop Wayman presided.

Rev. James Lynch, from the Committee on Education, made the following report:—

REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Your Committee would beg leave to express their deep conviction of the necessity and importance of education to our ministry. Without a certain degree of it no man can intelligently explain the Scriptures, or fully understand the law of our Church. Ignorance is a dangerous enemy. It tends to make narrow-minded, suspicious, jealous, and conceited.

We are happy to state that the recent election of a young man to Elder's Orders, who had spent several years in study at an institution of learning in the bounds of this Conference District, and the admission of another to a Conference membership, who has studied for four years at the same place, is gratifying to us, and a sign of progress in the right direction.

And while we are pleased to note the fact that the educational cause is advancing in this District, we are compelled to express our regret that we cannot bear testimony to a higher state of general improvement. Your Committee are of opinion that in view of the length of time which the Philadelphia Conference has been in existence, and the intelligent communities in which her ministers officiate, and her general full supply of preachers, that she ought to admit no man to her itinerant ranks who has not a good, common English education.

This Conference, your Committee feel, could take this stand without detriment to themselves, and thus elevate the standard of ministerial qualifications.

The report further speaks of the general interest in the cause of education throughout the District and connections; of the progress and prosperity of Wilberforce University (a college belonging to the connection, and located at Xenia, Ohio); of the progress being made in the South; and of the duty of our ministers to assist and encourage the schools, especially those in the South, in the education of our children. The report was adopted.

An appropriation was made to pay the Secretaries of the Conference.

The hour of ordination having arrived, Rev. J. W. Smith lined the hymn:—

"Let Zion's watchmen all awake,
And take the alarm they give."

Prayer was offered by Rev. William E. W. Schureman, of the Baltimore Conference.

Choir sang, "I have set watchmen upon thy walls, O Jerusalem."

Bishop Wayman selected for his text the following words:—"Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers," etc.

He said there were periods in the history of every man's life that are more solemn than others. There are periods that are so solemn that they produce upon the heart an impression that the tongue, however eloquent, is inadequate to describe. And it depends a great deal upon the position a man is about to assume, whether the tongue is or is not able to describe it. And the position to be assumed often causes doubt of the ability to perform in the minds of modest and unassuming men.

This has always been so and always will be so. Our text is what may be called a farewell address to the elders of the Church. The Apostle had heard a voice, as it were, calling on him to come over to Macedonia and help us; and he was on his journey to its fulfilment when they (the elders) gathered around him for his farewell and parting address. I imagine that I hear him recommitting the labor of three years to them, of which they were able to bear him witness.

But the voice of the Lord summoned him away, and now he came to charge more elders, more watchmen upon the walls; more who of God were appointed to preach the unsearchable riches of eternal truth. Of all responsible positions in life, there are none so great as those imposed upon the ambassadors of Christ.

We may talk of the responsibility of our officers of the army and navy, or of our Chief Magistrate of the United States, or of the potentates of earth swaying imperial or absolute authority over nations; but all this is but small in comparison to those whose mission is to all the world, and whose teaching is for eternity. You are as light to the world, to potentates and dignitaries of all climes and in all ages, and you are to take heed to yourselves that your teaching is not alone by precept, but both by precept and example you are to let your light so shine that men may see your good works and glorify your Heavenly Father. Why, if your light is in accordance with the Gospel, it will shine in the family and in the Church; in society and the State; the example and the light, like a city set upon a hill, will shine forth resplendent, and constrain men to glorify our Father in Heaven.

You are here especially charged to take heed to the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath given you charge. Oh, what a responsibility is here contemplated! How many of our poor need this watching! While the merchant, the mechanic, the statesman, and the philosopher repair to their respective daily avocations, it is yours to go to the old and destitute. Those who need most the care of those who can come with the welcome word of Divine truth—the message that, though all the world may forsake them, yet Jesus is and ever will be near unto those who put their trust in Him. How necessary it is for us to be watchful! As shepherds we should hardly slumber, lest the dogs of the enemy of our souls should devour some of the flock.

Many are the times that the enemy, entering as it were by night, steals away one of the flock, and after it wanders, as upon the barren mountains of sin, and follows the course to death, crying, The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not yet saved. Oh! horrible thought, and how great our responsibility!

And there should be no lane or no alley, or no street too low or too degraded to command your earnest and affectionate labor, to call most of the lost sheep of the House of Israel. And there are various classes or kinds of minds to be met; and, therefore, you should adapt yourselves to every necessity or emergency. I rejoice to see that the apostle has here conveyed that the Holy Ghost is our monitor to point us in the way of eternal life.

I have often compared the Holy Ghost to a lighthouse pointing us, as a mariner, to the brighter shore. Let us love education, let us ever be diligent in acquiring education, let us tower as Christian philosophers, if need be; but, above all, let this be crowned with the blessed unction of the Holy Ghost. Oh, I put the question to you now, my dear brethren, are you called of the Holy Ghost to preach this holy Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ?

If you are annointed by the Holy Ghost your mission will be a joyful and a successful one; but if you are not so called, oh, if you are not now, under God, blessed with the Divine sanction of that Spirit which descended upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost, oh, let me adjure you to stop!

Stop now, before you further go, for no earthly preparation, aside from this Divine sanction, will make you successful ministers. You must remember that your lot at best is hard in this life. You are sent out as lambs among wolves, and you need Jesus with you to support you in your days and hours of trouble. I do not know that there is a great deal of concern as to who shall do most in this great and glorious work, but let us all make up our minds to do our best.

Oh, I remember the testimony of one good minister who had followed this rule, and as he was approaching the hour of his dissolution, he looked heavenward and said:—

"What is this that steals upon my frame? Is it death,
is it death?
If this be death, I soon shall be from every sin and
sorrow free:
I shall the King of Glory see—all is well, all is well!"

And then, with a shout of triumph, he passed away from earth.

I want this to be my happy lot when I am about to depart. I feel that I should wish my brethren of the ministry and the Bishops and the Church to be there, and I want to tell them all what a blessed thing it is to take heed to our mission here below. Let us cherish these blessed and glorious truths, and let us, above all things, take heed to our great and glorious mission—the precious charge inculcated in the text—and blessed and glorious will be our final triumph in the day when earth's redemption shall draw nigh.

The sacrament was then administered to the several candidates, after which business was resumed.

The committee appointed on Saturday reported a plan to remove the indebtedness of the Book Concern.

Revs. James Lynch, W. J. Rhodes, William Moore, Jacob Mitchell, N. H. Turpin, and S. Smith were appointed Trustees of the Book Concern.

The Committee on Finance reported.

The Committee on the Apportionment of the Bishop's allowance, reported.

These reports were adopted.

At twelve o'clock the Conference took a recess for the purpose of having a group of the Conference taken in front of the Church.

The artist, B. F. Riemer, having made the necessary preparation, the entire Conference was thereupon photographed. They will be for sale at the book room of the African M. E. Church.

The appointments for the ensuing year were then announced by the Bishop, as follows:—

Pennington Mission, Walter Thompson; Manalaphard Mission, Peter Loper; Milton Circuit, Delaware, Jacob Wilkinson; Laurel Circuit, Delaware, W. R. Norris; Frederica, W. H. Chase; Camden, G. T. Waters; Smyrna, H. H. Lewis; Cape May, J. H. Henson; Vineland, T. V. Pierce; Woodstown, B. Dark; Bridgeton, D. Draper; Woodbury, W. W. Grimes; Snow Hill, J. W. Stephenson; Burlington, J. Mitchell; Bordentown, P. Gardner; Freehold, T. M. Kinnard; Bristol, E. Laws; Attleborough, B. Barney; West Philadelphia, H. J. Rhodes; Chester, J. Young; Oxford, G. A. Cuff; Penningtonville, W. H. Turner; Lancaster, J. V. Pierce; West Chester, J. C. Cornish; Downingtown, A. Till; Reading, J. A. Nelson; Montrose, J. S. Taylor; Salem, Benjamin Lynch, Wilmington, J. H. Smith; Frankford, D. P. Seater; New Brunswick, W. H. Williams; Princeton, J. A. Johnson; Trenton, N. H. Turpin; Camden, J. Hamilton; Zion Mission Church, J. Helling; Union Church, William Moore; Bethel Church, James Lynch.

After reading the transfers to other Conferences, the Conference adjourned.

A FIELD DAY OF THE GRAY RESERVES.—The members of this regiment, with the object of promoting its strength and efficiency, have determined on a grand excursion and field day at Media, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 5. The following companies of the regiment will participate:—A, C, D, E, H, and I. The officers of the regiment are desirous of full ranks, and every member is expected to be present on the occasion, as the expenses will be small, and the pleasure and instruction attendant upon the excursion will fully compensate for any outlay either of time or money. The regiment will be accompanied by a band of music, and the exercises will consist of firing for medals and battalion drill.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—John Bell, for an assault on Officer Henry Brief, at Twentieth and Cuthbert streets, was committed by Alderman Jones to answer in default of $800 bail.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock to-day, Lizzie Smith was charge with picking the pocket of Mrs. Annie Meyers, who was riding in a Fifth street car on Saturday last. Mrs. Meyers had in her pocket a small box, containing about thirty valuable gold and silver coins. These were abstracted by cutting the pocket of her dress. This was accomplished by the use of a small knife, such as is used by ladies for ripping the seams of dresses. The defendant cut her finger while cutting the pocket, and left some blood remaining on the lady's dress. Detectives Tryon and Levy captured her at a place in Front street, near Dock. She was held in $2000 bail to answer at Court.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, the house of Mr. Fisher, on Sansom street, above Sixteenth, was entered and robbed. The entrance was gained by the agency of false keys. From a bedroom, two drawers were taken from a bureau and carried down stairs, where they were ransacked. The thieves obtained and decamped with a 5-20 bond for $500, a 7·30 bond for $500, $60 in cash, six large and six small silver spoons, a watch, a policy of insurance on the house, and some coal oil stock.

AN IMPOSTOR.—Rose Harens, a woman wearing green goggles, has for some time been imposing upon the public by purporting to be deaf and dumb and almost blind. She was informed that her case would be looked into, upon which she disappeared, and has not since been heard from.

WE invite the attention of all to our large and comprehensive assortment of Clothing for Men, Youths, and Boys, unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship, to which large additions of fresh Goods are made daily. *Our purchases are all made for cash*, consequently at the lowest prices possible. The advantages we thus secure are apparent to all, and enable us to *guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction in every purchase made of us*, or the SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
Philadelphia,
and
No. 600 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE.—The brilliant and praiseworthy scheme to erect on the battle-field of Gettysburg a national home for the maimed and crippled defenders of our national existence, by means of establishing a legalized gift distribution of rare and costly gems, is being rapidly pushed forward, and the Board of Supervisors are actively engaged in taking orders for certificates, at the handsome office of the Corporation, No. 1126 Chesnut street. This is the most commendable gift enterprise ever presented to the public, for while all others have had for their object personal aggrandizement only, the projectors of the Gettysburg scheme contemplate placing many thousands of dollars at the disposal of the State to establish a commodious home for invalid soldiers. Like every other great enterprise, this one has encountered some opposition, but all obstacles will soon vanish into thin air.

STRONG TESTIMONY.—

TAMAROA, Perry Co., Ill., Dec. 11, 1866.

This certifies that I have used and recommended in my practice, during the last four years, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS with perfect satisfaction, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public.

E. H. PRICE, M. D.

TUSCOLA, Ill., August 3, 1866.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH.

Dear Sirs:—I use your BITTERS in my family, and consider them the best that can be procured. My wife has derived great benefit from using them, and also considers them an invaluable medicine. Respectfully yours,

G. P. MILLER.

OXFORD, Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1866.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sirs:—There is a great demand for your valuable STOMACH BITTERS in this neighborhood. We have been using them in our family for some time, and find them the best medicine of any for family use.

Yours, J. N. CANDEE COLE.

DR. HOSTETTER.—Dear Sir:—With pleasure I can testify that your BITTERS, from my knowledge of their use in my family, and from what is said by purchasers, are far superior to any other. Yours, etc., ROBERT GIEBAL.

Effingham, Effingham Co., Illinois.

CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.—B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell without reserve, on the premises, No. 1305 Chesnut street, the entire stock of Mantel, Pier, and Oval Looking Glasses, Paintings, etc., the property of F. Gabrylewitz, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, 28th and 29th insts., at 10 o'clock, removing on account of the expiration of his lease June 1, and as the new store, No. 1323 Arch street, will not be completed before November. This sale will afford a splendid opportunity to obtain a good article in this line.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

MOSQUITOES AVAUNT!—These pestiferous insects will soon be tapping our veins and depriving us of healthful rest. It is meet, therefore, that we provide our chambers with a trap of capture and prevention. Mr. A. J. Hibbs, No. 1931 Brown street, has invented a MOSQUITO BAR, which has just been patented, and is superior to anything of the kind now in the market. State rights of sale may be obtained from the patentee, Mr. A. J. Hibbs, No. 1931 Brown street, only.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

B. F. REIMER, No. 624 Arch street, has a well-arranged light, and every requisite for making good photographs. Specimens of his superior work can be seen at his gallery. Six cards or one large photograph, $1.

WARM WEATHER is as welcome to all just now, as is the seasonable clothing offered at the Fashionable Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
Gauze Shirts $1 to $3·50. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

SCHRACK—TRUSCOTT.—On the morning of the 17th ultimo, at the Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. B. H. Nadal, S. B. SCHRACK to Miss ANNIE D. TRUSCOTT, all of Philadelphia.

WILTBANK—WORRINGTON.—On the 22d instant, Mr. C. C. WILTBANK, Chief Mate of steamship Tonawanda, to Miss MARY WORRINGTON, of this city.

DIED.

BURKE.—On the 26th instant, EDWARD, son of James D. and A. Louisa Burke, aged 21 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1418 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

HARPER.—On Friday, the 24th instant, BEN, only child of Benjamin W. and Kate H. Harper, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

JEFFERIS.—On the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, contracted whilst in the army, GEORGE UBER, son of Mary Ann and the late William Jefferis, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the officers and members of the 28th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, the officers and members of the Washington Hose Company, also the members of the Fairmount Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, S. E. corner of Ninth and Buttonwood streets, on Thursday afternoon next, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PELOUZE.—On the morning of the 25th instant, after a lingering illness, ELIZA DE JAYNE, daughter of Lewis and Ann Pelouze.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1214 Coates street, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

SCHENCK.—On the morning of the 27th instant, KATE, daughter of Dr. J. H. and Catharine Schenck, in the 22d year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PATENT SOLDERING IRONS.—HOUSEkeepers will find them useful for closing or opening canned fruits, etc., or repairing of leaks. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A POKING, TEDIOUS LABOR IS THE shelling of peas by hand. With a Patent Shelling Machine one person does the work of seven. For sale, wholesale or retail, by the manufacturer's agents, TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SILVER-PLATED WIRE OF SEVERAL sizes, suitable for hanging picture frames: a full assortment of Iron Wire, and some sizes of Brass and Copper Wire, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 15 3p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 8m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING—The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S,
Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT,
Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5ptf

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
No. 641 NORTH NINTH STREET.
At Wholesale Only [5 10 5p]

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 543 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.
5 8 1mip] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.
EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 25p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 25 PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.
GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10 NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251
SCHOOLEY'S PATENT.
CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS.
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGERS.
FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.
IRONING TABLES, AT
WILLIAM R. KERN'S
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
251 NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET. 251
5 21 wfm1m]

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER
ESTABLISHMENT,
LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 917 MARKET STREET,
Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at
N. C. COATES',
5 22 wfm1m5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL........................$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
1 18 1mwf rp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THIRD EDITION

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Juarez Reported as Having Ordered Maximilian and his Generals to be Shot.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—Reports received from the interior of Mexico via Matamoras say that Escobedo reports that Juarez has ordered the Archduke and his Generals to be shot.

A despatch dated Matamoras, May 25, says the Liberal force that took possession of Queretaro has started for the Capital.

Commodore J. D. Payan, of the Mexican navy, has been ordered by Berriosabal to command an expedition for Vera Cruz, so as to completely terminate the struggle.

The Liberals have taken possession of the steamer General Sheridan for naval purposes.

From Mexico via New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—A despatch, via Brazos, 21st, to Major-General Griffin, Galveston, contains the following:—

"I have just received official information from Berriosabel, and the United States Consul at Matamoras, that Queretaro was captured by the Liberals on the 15th. Maximilian, Mejia, and Castillo are prisoners.

(Signed) J. J. REYNOLDS, Major-General.

MATAMORAS, May 23.—The following is received from Escobedo to-day:—

"Citizen Minister of War:—At 3 o'clock this morning La Cruz was taken by our forces, who surprised the enemy. Shortly after the garrison were made prisoners, and our troops occupied the place. Meanwhile the enemy retreated towards the Cerro de la Campana, where our artillery caused them to surrender.

"At 8 o'clock A. M. Maximilian and his Generals, Mejia and Castellos, surrendered conditionally.

"You will please give the President my congratulations on this triumph of the national army.

Fire in Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

OSHKOSH, Wisconsin, May 27.—A large fire occurred on Sunday afternoon in Fulton's livery stable. Eleven buildings were burned, the loss being about $15,000. Partially insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton quiet at 27c. Flour dull; market favors buyers; sales of 38,000 barrels; State at $10·25@13·75; Ohio, $13@18·25; Western, $10·25@14·70; Southern $13 20@17·75. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 2000 bushels No. 2, $2·68. Corn Market without decided change; sales of 26,000 bushels; mixed Western $1·25@1·28 for new. Oats firm; State at 92c.; Western, 87c. Rye quiet; sales of 1600 bushels at $1·72@1·74. Provisions quiet, without decided change. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. six barrels of whisky and other goods, Patrick Dougherty, claimant. An injunction, in which the United States claims that the property mentioned has been made liable to forfeiture by certain violations of the Revenue law on the part of the claimant. The claimant admitted that certain of the property, amounting to $455 42, had been justly forfeited, and the United States did not press the case for more. Therefore, the jury rendered a verdict for the claimant for the six barrels of whisky first mentioned in the information, and for the United States for all the other subjects thereof.

The United States vs. Whisky and other articles, James Banner claimant. This was an information wherein the United States claimed that the articles mentioned were forfeited by violations of the law. The claimant admitted the forfeiture of the whisky, and the United States offered no evidence as to anything else; therefore the verdict was for the United States for the whisky first mentioned in the information, and for the claimant for the other subjects thereof.

The United States vs. Ten Barrels of Whisky, Michael Gibbons claimant. This was an information in which the United States claimed that the goods mentioned and the whole distillery had been forfeited by a violation of the law. The alleged violation was the making of false returns of the quantity of liquor manufactured. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.—The following cases were decided by Judge Ludlow:—

Henry vs. Francis—Certiorari. Judgment affirmed. Bedford vs. Hendly.—Certiorari. Judgment reversed. Cunningham vs. Walters.—Certiorari. Judgment affirmed. Simes & Son vs. O'Brian.—Certiorari. Judgment affirmed. Williams vs. McKean.—Certiorari. Judgment affirmed.

Jackson vs. Gleason. Rule upon alderman to show cause why writ of restitution should not issue. Rule discharged.

Keltroffer vs. Herman. C. P. Exceptions to Auditor's report. Exceptions dismissed, and report confirmed.

Trust Estate of Sarah H. Dana. C. P. Exceptions to Auditor's report. Exceptions dismissed, and report confirmed.

Horner vs. Stevenson. C. P. Demurrer to bill in equity. Demurrer overruled.

Felnours' Estate. Orphans' Court. Account ordered to be filed on or before June 8.

Trust Estate of Benjamin Sharp. Orphans' Court. Exceptions to Auditor's report. Exceptions dismissed and report confirmed.

By Judge Peirce—Girard Life Insurance Company vs. Blair. Demurrer overruled.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster.—Charles N Mann, Prosecuting. John Dougherty was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Caroline Henry was acquitted of a charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.

Robert Steward was acquitted of the charge of a larceny as bailee of $15, the property of George Witt. The evidence was that Mr. Witt engaged a lawyer for $50, to take charge of a certain case, and gave the defendant the amount of the fee to be handed to the lawyer; the defendant paid the lawyer $35 and kept the rest.

His Honor, Judge Brewster said that, under the decision of the Supreme Court, this was not larceny as bailee within the statute.

Alexander N. Clawson was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee. It was alleged that the defendant, as treasurer of an association, received $190, to be paid out to the other members on draft; and that he appropriated it, or a part of it, to his own use. The Court held that as both the defendant and prosecutor were part owners of this money, it was not larceny as bailee.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—James Peto was charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon Kate Haines. The defendant is a respectable-looking middle-aged man, and Kate Haines is a beautiful little girl, not quite seven years old. The child and her mother were examined, and their testimony made out a strong case against the defendant.

Mr. Cassidy, for the defendant, explained to the jury how this is the charge most easily made, and with the most difficulty answered, offered evidence to prove the defendant's excellent character, and evidence to prove the condition in which the child was said to have been found by the physicians, could have been produced by numerous causes other than that alleged in the bill of indictment. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—William H. Starke vs. Frankford and Southwark Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of a horse which was run over by a dummy engine of the defendants. The horse was tied behind a hay wagon, and as the car came along the horse shied towards it, and the accident occurred. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Henrietta M. Fader vs. William J. Gallagher, administrator of Edward Hodgetts, to the use of Thomas Thomas. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

A. S. Chamberlain & Son vs. Lucien Bashaw. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $230·12.

William Dobson and James Dobson vs. James Bond. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $704·77.

BAUCH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
4 m w f rp Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE

Market Report to Two O'clock This P. M.

LONDON, May 27—2 P. M.—The Money Market is firmer. Consols have advanced ⅛ since the opening, and are now quoted at 93⅝; Erie, 40; Illinois Central, 76; United States Five-twenties, 72¾. Sugar has advanced to 24s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—2 P. M.—Provisions firmer. Pork advanced 2s. 6d., and is now quoted at 82s. 6d. per bbl. of 200 lbs. for Eastern prime mess. Other markets unchanged.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Register of Bankruptcy for the District of Columbia.

Chief Justice Chase has appointed J. Sayles Brown, of this city, as Register of Bankruptcy for this District.

Sunday School Celebration.

There is an immense procession of the Catholic Sunday Schools of Washington and Georgetown on the streets to-day.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Bank statement shows the following:—

Loans, decrease	$1,870,909
Specie, decrease	1,483,585
Deposits, decrease	7,763,509
Legal-tenders, decrease	3,290,061
Circulation, increase	64,952

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 27.—There is no truth in the reports of Fenian activity here for the immediate invasion of Canada. Everything is quiet in Fenian circles.

Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, who has been dangerously ill at the Episcopal residence in this city, is slightly better to-day.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 27

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$15300 Pa 5s, past due 101½	27 sh Leh N stk...ls.. 50¾
$500 Pa 6s...s15-25......102¼	8 sh Penna R.......... 50¾
$500 Read 6s '86..........102½	5 sh Minehill R....... 58
$700 W Ches 7s.......c.. 97	100 sh Phil & E.......b5.. 28¾
14 sh Com'l Bk.......... 54½	100 sh N Central....... 43
100 sh L Sch R..b10flat 28	
SECOND BOARD.	
$500 5-20s '65..Jy..rg....106½	$100 C & Am 6s,'89...... 94
$500 do...............106¾	$800 Pa 6s,past due....101½
$3000 do...............108	$500 C & Bur 6s......... 85
$4300 Pa 6s, W L....rg..102½	100 sh Phil & E..s60wn 28¾

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During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No. 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 S. Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C., dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis, catarrh; John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn; bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N.Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouze, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 63 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner of Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Simpson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos. 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; O. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1466 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. ——, Camden, N. J.

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DEMOCRACY AND COURT-DRESS.

From the Saturday Review.

An extremely curious debate is reported to have recently taken place in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the subject of clothes. A distinguished writer in our own country has taught us the emblematic significance of clothes, and has, in a manner, based an entire philosophy of life and human nature upon them. Nobody who has studied the close connection which exists between each element of conduct and feeling, and every other element, can be in the least surprised to find that a democratic policy seems to lead to democratic manners and costume. All one's ideas move together, with varying degrees of intensity, but at the bidding of a common impulse. Emancipation from imaginary slavery to one of those typical tyrants whom excited poets accuse of devouring the earth, leads to a vast number of results which have no immediately political connection.

In a State founded on the conception that all men are equal, all sorts of social consequences flow from what at first seems an exclusively political idea. You must not have different classes of railway carriages for different orders in a country where, theoretically at least, there are no orders. You may expectorate at your own sweet will in a free country. You may go to dinners and to balls in a frock-coat, or a shooting-jacket, or anything else you like, among a people where one man's idea of what is becoming is quite as respectable and authoritative as another's. The debate, however, to which we have referred, and the resolution which was carried in consequence, implies an extension of these free social principles for which one was hardly prepared. For the future no representative of the great Republic at a foreign Court is to wear the court-dress of the country to which he is accredited.

This curious piece of legislation is due to Mr. Sumner, who introduced the resolution into the Senate. In the lower chamber it gave rise to unbounded jocosity. One honorable member, it appears, moved an amendment, not only forbidding a diplomate from wearing court-dress, but also prescribing the kind of dress which he shall wear on great occasions. Among other items in this proposed costume, there was to be "a cocked-hat looped up with an American eagle," and "a swallow-tailed coat with stars and stripes on the tails, butternut pantaloons, close-fitting stockings with gaiters, and a buckskin vest with one side black and the other side white." But this elegant humor was far exceeded by another gentleman, who moved "that diplomatic agents shall not be permitted to wear any court-dress except such as shall be prescribed, and the patterns drawn, by the *chief tailor of the nation, who is now presiding over its destinies.*"

This graceful reference to the fact that Mr. Johnson had once been a tailor was at once seen to be so steeped in wit and fancy that the House was convulsed with laughter. Some English people are very angry at this, and insist that it is only in a democratic country that a man could be taunted with the lowness of his origin. This, however, is a mistaken view of the matter. The speaker did not mean what he said as a taunt, but as a joke and bit of humor. Even from this point of view it is bad and rude enough. The joke is a specimen of that sort of fun which consists in throwing yourself ironically and for the moment among a set of ideas which are not your own, and measuring an object by an alien standard.

To our notions, of course, the humor is a shade too grim to be decent. But American irony sticks at nothing. Some of the most characteristic of American jests, though they do not often get into print, turn upon a peculiarly daring treatment of things of which sober persons usually speak with bated breath. Such a gibe as this against the chief tailor presiding over the national destinies is not the product of the political ideas of the United States, but a mark of the stage of manners at which they have arrived. It would be impossible in our House of Commons; not because the House represents oligarchic ideas in politics, but because we have a very long civilization at the back of us, while the Americans have only a very short civilization. One wishes very much that the Americans would advance rather more rapidly in the pursuit of the amenities; only let us not father on democracy the offenses against good taste and fastidiousness which are really due to the social state, and which after all are not a bit more repugnant to modern politeness than the manners of our own senators a generation or two back—and they were aristocratic enough, in all conscience.

The question whether the American Ambassadors should wear spotted waistcoats, shoe-buckles, swords, and so forth, was no joke to them. Somehow, in some eyes, it involves the supremacy of the United States. By an inscrutable mental process, the shoe-buckles and swallow-tails recalled to the mind of Mr. Banks the alleged prophecy of Turgot, that the United States would prove to be the Carthage of the modern world. Mr. Banks put a truly remarkable and original interpretation upon this. For it is usually supposed that in the ancient world Carthage was, on the whole, something like a failure. At all events, nobody thinks that the Carthaginians impressed their ideas very deeply or permanently on the surrounding world. But people like Mr. Banks choose to have new theories of history, just as they choose to have everything else new.

So he supposes that the Carthaginian function which the United States are destined to fulfil in the great State-system of the modern world, is to impress new notions upon the mind of Europe. For the future, the grand storehouse of fertilizing ideas for Europe will no longer be the mystical East, but the more fresh and glorious West. We are to begin simply, and to advance gradually from things small to the very greatest. Breeches will be the form in which American missionary effort will first touch the heart and understanding of Europe. Her initial function is to teach Europe how to dress. If an Englishman goes to the Court of Dahomey, Mr. Banks might ask, does he doff his own habitual raiment and don a fig-leaf, a string of beads, and a hat? Why then should an American citizen at St. James' or at the Tuileries array himself in a flowered satin waistcoat, a snuff-colored coat, and a sword, simply because the barbarous etiquette of those courts prescribes such absurd and incongruous apparel? Europeans ought to be taught better, and the only way to instruct them is to refuse compliance with a preposterous usage. *Longum est iter per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla.* Mr. Banks apparently believes in an original and peculiar modification of the famous saying of Fletcher of Saltoun. Let who will make laws for Europe, provided America may furnish the pattern for its coat and breeches. Mr. Sumner is much too sensible a man to sympathize with this extraordinary and most exalted notion of the business of American representatives in Europe. It is said, indeed, that he brought the motion forward, not in order to favor Europe with choice specimens of American or Carthagenian tailoring, but simply because that powerful originality on which his nation so justly prides itself had impelled some of the Ambassadors to devise court-dresses for themselves, so fearfully and wonderfully made as to fill every decent American who saw them with an unpleasant awe or equally unpleasant shame. From this point of view, the resolution forbidding the Ambassadors to appear in any dress but that of an ordinary American citizen, assumes the air of a distinct mark of respect to our feelings. What is intended is not that Europe shall be proselytized, but that it shall cease to laugh at the costumes of too original and inventive Americans. That constructive genius which is so strikingly exhibited in everything practical, from iron-clad ships down to apple-parers, for some reason or other breaks down when it comes to trousers and coats. The truth is that an æsthetic element enters into breeches. And the Americans have been too busy with more urgent and practical affairs to attend much to this department. They are weak in æsthetics, and they are therefore weak in tailoring. Yet we are not sure that, even from the æsthetic side, they are not right in their new resolution. Take the court-dress of St. James', for example. What can be more ugly, unreasonable, and inconvenient than the costume in which, on great occasions, respectable gentlemen are made to figure? "They will be mistaken for butlers and men-servants," one gentleman said, in deprecation of Mr. Sumner's motion, "if they only dress like an ordinary American citizen." Most men, however, who have arrived at a decorous middle age, would, we should think, much rather run the risk of being mistaken for butlers than expose their wretched shanks to the cold of the atmosphere and the suppressed ridicule of the multitude. A calfless great man—and it is surprising how often great men are calfless—will look with envy upon the American who can clothe his legs in the decorous obscurity of trousers.

It is a little difficult to keep from laughing at the idea of so much fuss being made about so unimportant a concern. Still it is worth remembering that, no further back than the commencement of the present Parliament, some commotion arose in our own House of Commons because two of its most distinguished members, Mr. Mill and Mr. Bright, objected to attend the Speaker's dinner in the prescribed costume, and therefore could not attend at all. And then there was the recent diplomatic thunder-storm aroused by the refusal of the Pope's porter to admit a vehicle drawn by a single horse, even though behind the single horse sat the representative of the potent Bismark. To all expostulation the porter only replied with his august master's usual *Non possumus.* If one thinks of etiquette run to seed in this imbecile fashion, there is something rather sensible in the American resolution to have nothing to do with a system which develops such monstrous silliness.

Imagine a big sheaf of despatches being written about the conduct of the Pope's porter in refusing to admit a one-horse brougham. This sort of snobbish spirit is common enough among *parvenus* and upstarts, but it is amazing in an old-established family like that of the Vatican. There, if anywhere, we should think they could afford to know mere one-horse people. Compared with folly like this, at any rate, the line taken by the *parvenus* of the West is worthy of all admiration. There is so little danger of our having too lax a code of etiquette in Europe, that an infusion of unceremoniousness from the West is not likely to do us any harm. It is more likely to do us good, by stimulating us to brush away a certain portion of cobwebby usage which does not make public life any more dignified, while it does make it decidedly less wholesome and free.

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1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.

OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.

MAHOGANY,

ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

SPRUCE JOIST

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¼

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

BUILDING LUMBER

AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

OFFER IN THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

2000

FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,

AT $1·75.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44¼

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.

WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1¼

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey

JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

4 1¼] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

4 1¼ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,

5 16¼ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA (newly fitted), of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

5 20 8t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

ETNA....................Wednesday, May 29

CITY OF BALTIMORE....................Saturday, June 1

EDINBURGH....................Wednesday, June 5

CITY OF LONDON....................Saturday, June 8

CITY OF WASHINGTON....................Wednesday, June 12

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	115	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	125	To Paris	[illegible]

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $[illegible] currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

8 7¼ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON....................CAPTAIN HOWES

STARS AND STRIPES....................CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Thursday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,

5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY

11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

1 1¼ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

1¼ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf¼ No. 724 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM DUNCAN, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. DUNCAN, WILLIAM D. MOULDER, ANNA C. DUNCAN, JAMES J. DUNCAN, and JOHN G. FORD, Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DUNCAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, first floor, first room back, No. 32 S. THIRD St., in the City of Philadelphia. [5 17 fmw5t

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL McILREE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORACE FRITZ, Administrator of the estate of SAMUEL McILREE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,

5 22 wfm5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ARTHUR W. CORGEE, Administrator of the estate of JOHN MORRIS TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, No. 8 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. [5 25 smw5t

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T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Business Location. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 431 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 52 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 431, containing in front on Race street, 16 feet 5 inches, and extending of that width 80 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.

No. 2.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 80 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 6 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 3.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 4.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), 111 feet 5 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 10 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 5.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 4), 133 feet 3 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 27 feet 3 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 1.

Business Stand, 2½-story brick building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the 2½-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, 42 feet 8¼ inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward; containing in front on Front street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet.

No. 2.

Lot, corner of South and Carbon streets, Fourth Ward.—All that lot of ground, situate on the S. E. corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward; containing in front on South street 19 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 29 feet.

No. 3.

Two-and-a-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, 64 feet 3¼ inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence extending northerly 21 feet 9¼ inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1⅛ inch to Front street, and thence extending southerly along Front street 25 feet and ⅜ of an inch to the place of beginning.

Terms Cash—or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law: Provided, That where the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year. And provided further, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.

See plans at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

4 25 fm 12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Large and Valuable LOT, N. W. Corner of TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, fronting also on Twenty-fourth street and Simes streets, three Valuable Fronts.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of the Commissioner of City Property.

On TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Chesnut street, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street, and extending along said Chesnut street 240 feet to Twenty-fourth street, and in depth northward 260 feet to a twenty-four feet street called Simes street. Bounded on the north by Simes street, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, lately occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The above will be divided into 40 lots, and sold according to a plan that may be seen at the Auction Rooms—the purchaser to have the privilege of taking four additional lots adjoining each other.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-rent deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

4 26mf12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. VERY DESIRABLE LOTS, CHRISTIAN Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, known as "Moyamensing Hall" property, containing in front on Christian street about 160 feet, and in depth 177 feet. It will be divided into smaller lots, and sold according to a survey, which may be seen at the auction rooms.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the balance may be secured upon the premises by mortgage payable in five years, with interest semi-annually, or on ground-rent in the usual form, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser, upon the delivery of the deed, and under such other conditions and terms of sale as shall be fixed by said Committee. [5 3 4 11 15 18 22 25 27

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfim4p*

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 13 m¹

FLORIST

AND

PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS.

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

FINANCIAL

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be urnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 31m(p) E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 11

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 28 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

DELAWARE STATE BONDS

FOR SALE.

Interest Payable at the Philadelphia National Bank, Free of State Tax.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
5 20 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm34t STATE TREASURER

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID,

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,
Edw. B. Orne,
Nathan Hilles,
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
B. Rowland, Jr.,
Sam'l A. Bispham,
Fred. A. Hoyt,
Wm. H. Rhawn,

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, [5 18m

CALEB PEIRCE.

NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President,
2 22fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.

SUCCESSORS TO

PHILIP WILSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,

NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY

JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET.

5 20 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guarante d by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,306,482·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 1 1 12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.—

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
May 27, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868, will be received at this bureau until 10 A. M., 24th June, 1867.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 20,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board of vessels at such places in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities, and at such times, as in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 600 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 12,000 tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity or the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties, each in a sum equal to to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the Inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders, whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— Anthracite Coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 27th day of May, 1867, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the Anthracite Coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 27th May, 1867, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accedited.

Witness. (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, That on this —— day of ——, A.D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names, as follows, viz.:—

—— ——, $——;
—— ——, $——;

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office, it appears that said parties, at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz.:—The said —— ——, $——, the said —— ——, $——.

Witness my hand,
5 27 m4t G. H., Assessor.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
5 16 17t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

2800 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,

No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracoas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—

The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 30, 1867, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz.:—

4500 yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, for making stars for national flags.

2500 Thimbles for flags, malleable iron, galvanized.

360 Garrison Flag Halliards, best American hemp, 220 feet long.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and how soon they can commence delivery.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.

Samples can be seen at this office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.

Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article or articles bid for.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
5 22 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

293,000	lbs	Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4½x½, sorted.
40,000	"	Nail Rod Iron.
130,000	"	Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000	"	Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000	"	Assorted Iron, all sizes
246,000	"	Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000	"	Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to inches, all sizes.
58,000	"	Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000	"	Hoop Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000	"	Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000	"	American Blistered Steel.
180,000	feet	Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000	"	Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000	"	Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468	"	Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quarterm'r.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1867.

Will be offered at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Major W. F. Johnson, C. S. V., on

TUESDAY, the 28th inst.,

About 48,000 pounds roasted and ground Rye,
About 20,000 pounds of Hard Bread,
10 Hides and 2 barrels Tallow,
Picks,
Shovels,
1 Double Range and Fixtures,
3 large Iron Caldrons,
Tin Cups,
Plates,
Spoons,
Knives and Forks,
Salt Sacks,
Cant Hooks,
Bread Troughs,
Empty Barrels,
Tables,
Etc., etc., etc.

Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz.:—

About 7000 pounds of Corn Meal,
225 pounds of Hominy,
100 pounds of Cod Fish
A small lot of Salt Meat, Ham, Split Peas, etc.

5 23 4t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING

ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw6m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN

PHILADELPHIA.

1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds	daily,	60 cents per week.
12 "	"	75 cents per week.
16 "	"	90 cents per week.
40 "	"	25 cents per day.
20 "	"	$1·05 per week.

Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
Proprietors. [5 13mwfi

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1132 MARKET Street.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

A Description of the New Building on Broad Street, with Some Account of the Horticultural Society.

The Grand Opening on Wednesday—Preparations for the Horticultural Display and Fancy Bazaar.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of Pennsylvania, one of the time-honored institutions of the city, was incorporated by the Legislature of the State in 1831, but had been in active operation for several years previous, having been first instituted in 1827. It is therefore the oldest Horticultural Society in the United States. During the forty years which have passed since its organization, it has numbered a membership of more than two thousand. Among its contributing and honorary members, at all times in its history, as well as at the present time, have been found the wealthiest and most intelligent citizens of Philadelphia and the surrounding country.

The object of the Society, as shown by its title, has been the encouragement of fruit culture. With this end in view, it has held monthly and yearly exhibitions, at which over $20,000 have been awarded in premiums from time to time. It has also collected a library larger and more valuable than any other of a similar character in this country, which contains not only all published works bearing directly on the leading objects of the Society, but those treating of kindred scientific subjects as well. Members of the Society have access to the library at all times, and on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month a committee is in attendance, for the purpose of loaning books to such as may desire to peruse them at their homes.

Horticultural science is also greatly promoted by monthly discussions and the reading of essays, by gentlemen of eminence in their particular departments. The list for the remainder of the current year embraces the following:

June 4—"Cut Flower Trade," by Mr. W. C. Strong, Brighton, Mass.

August 6—"Window Gardening," by Mr. R. Scott.

September 3—"The Pear and its Culture," by Mr. P. T. Quinn, Newark, N. J.

October 1—"Some of the Differences Between Northern and Southern Gardening," by Mr. P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

November 5—"Evergreens that have been well tested," by Mr. Josiah Hoopes, West Chester, Pa.

December 3—"Varieties and Sports," by Professor George Thurber, Editor of the *American Agriculturist*.

The privileges of the library and discussions are reserved exclusively for the members of the Society, but competition for premiums at the regular monthly and yearly exhibitions is open to all the world. The annual fees required of a member are but three dollars, and a person may become a life member on the payment of only twenty-five dollars, which carries with it the free use of the library at the hall and at home, as well as one member's and two ladies' tickets to each monthly meeting and exhibition.

The list of officers for the current year is as follows:—

President—D. Rodney King.
Vice-Presidents—Caleb Cope, J. E. Mitchell, Robert Buist, Charles Harmar.
Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Meehan.
Recording Secretary—A. W. Harrison.
Treasurer—Henry A. Dreer.
Professor of Botany—Thomas P. James.
Professor of Horticultural Chemistry—James C. Booth.
Professor of Entomology—S. S. Rathvon.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE NEW HALL.

In former years the Society met at the old Chinese Museum, on Ninth street, but of late they have had the use of the large hall on the corner of Broad and Walnut streets. These quarters becoming too restricted, about two years ago the project of a new hall was discussed. At first it was proposed that the Society should join its resources to those of the Historical and other learned societies of the city, and that they should in combination erect a building which would not only afford ample facilities for all the associations interested, but would prove an addition to the architectural beauty of Philadelphia. For some reason or other this plan failed, and on the 17th of January, 1865, the Society resolved upon the erection of a hall of their own. Subscriptions for this purpose were solicited by a committee of twenty-five, then appointed, and consisting of the following gentlemen:—

D. Rodney King, Chairman; M. W. Baldwin, Caleb Cope, General R. Patterson, J. E. Mitchell, Fairman Rogers, S. S. Price, Charles P. Hayes, Thomas P. James, W. L. Schaffer, Robert Buist, R. M. Marshall, Henry A. Dreer, A. W. Harrison, James Ritchie, Peter Mackenzie, Charles Harmar, Robert Cornelius, G. H. Burgin, M. D. Thomas, C. Percival, Thomas Meehan, John Lambert, Samuel J. Sharpless, James L. Claghorn, G. W. Earl.

The Society selected for the site of their new building the lot adjoining the Academy of Music on the south, with a frontal of seventy-five feet on Broad street, and a depth of two hundred feet. Between the new hall and the Academy there is an open space of fifteen feet, while on the south side lies Westmoreland street, which is thirty feet in width.

The plan and drawings from which it was built were prepared by Messrs. Sloan & Hutton, the well-known architects, of No. 152 South Fourth street. The construction of the edifice was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Benjamin H. Shedaker, who had charge of the erection of the famous Sanitary Fair building on Logan Square. Each department of the work was given out on a separate contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and thus the greatest economy was secured. It was begun about the 10th of September last, and so rapidly has the work been pushed that, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, it is already nearly completed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HALL.

The frontage of the new hall on Broad street is 75 feet in width and 60 feet in height. It is constructed of smoothly dressed pearl-grey Leiperville stone, the window-dressings and corners being of red sandstone. Over the entrance there is a slightly projecting portico, supported by six columns of the latter material. The side and rear walls are of brick, and thirty-one inches in thickness.

The main entrance on Broad street is gained by a rise of only six feet from the sidewalk, and opens into a handsome vestibule, 20 by 42 feet in dimensions. On either side of this is a ticket office and a dressing room, one for ladies and another for gentlemen, each of which is 17 by 29 feet.

At the rear of the dressing-rooms are wide stairways, leading to the basement halls, and to the galleries of the main auditorium and the foyer. The latter, which is situated immediately over the vestibule and dressing-rooms, and extends the entire length of the Broad street front, is an elegant apartment, 29 by 71 feet in dimensions, with a height of 30 feet. It will contain the library of the Society, and will be conveniently arranged for their regular meetings, as well as for parlor concerts and entertainments of a similar character.

On the ground floor there are three large halls, well lighted and ventilated, access being had to them, as stated above, by means of stairways descending from the vestibule. The one adjoining Broad street is 29 by 70 feet, with a height of 12 feet. Just in the rear of this is the banqueting hall, of the same height, and 70 feet in width by 112 in length. It will afford ample seating room for one thousand persons. At the rear of the building is the rehearsing hall, situated immediately under the stage of the auditorium, from which it is accessible by means of two private stairways. There is also a private entrance upon Westmoreland street. This hall is 16 feet in height, and 25 by 70 feet in dimensions.

The auditorium, into which the vestibule opens directly, is one of the largest and finest in the city, and will contain, on the main floor, regularly numbered seats for fifteen hundred persons. It is 71 feet in width, 120 in length, and 50 in height. Extending around three sides, on a level with the foyer, is an ample gallery, accessible by stairways from the vestibule, and also from the western end of the main floor. In this gallery there will be placed seats for five hundred persons, thus giving the auditorium a capacity to seat fully two thousand spectators altogether. The gallery is similar in character to the one in the upper saloon of the famous old Chinese Museum; and during the exhibitions of the Society, and on similar occasions, the seats will be removed, to afford an opportunity for promenading. The gallery is supported by sixteen large and handsome brackets, the sides of which are decorated with cornucopias in high relief.

At the rear of the auditorium, and elevated five feet above the floor, is the stage. This is flanked by ornamental columns, which leave an opening of 42 feet for the curtain. The stage is 31 feet deep, and extends the entire width of the hall, 71 feet. It will therefore accommodate two hundred chorus singers, in addition to the orchestra and other essential accompaniments of concerts and oratorios.

In the construction of the auditorium great care has been taken to secure the best musical effects attainable. The walls and ceilings are quite plain, but will be elegantly frescoed, although this last additional charm will not be imparted to the structure during the present season, as some months must necessarily elapse before the plastering will be properly prepared to receive and retain the paint. There is an abundant supply of both light and ventilation. Sixteen large windows serve to admit the sunlight, and at night, when the two hundred and thirteen gas jets are in full blaze, the light of day will be fairly rivalled. Under the gallery, and dependent from it, there are seventeen elegant chandeliers, with three jets each; in front of the gallery there are eighteen brackets, each one furnished with five jets; and projecting from the wall, above the gallery, there are eighteen more brackets, with four jets each.

As the different halls in the building will accommodate about three thousand persons at the same time, great attention has been paid to securing sufficient strength, light, and ventilation, and more particularly to means of exit in case of fire or sudden panic. To secure this latter object there are two doorways on Westmoreland street, and two others on the north side of the building, in addition to the main entrance on Broad street. And all the doors are made to open outwards.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the new Music Hall which is about to be thrown open to the public in this city. In size and beauty it is superior to any similar hall in the city, and without a rival in the country. As it is 75 by 200 feet in dimensions, it covers an area of 15,000 square feet, while National Hall takes up but about 12,000, and the Musical Fund Hall only 7200 square feet. The large Hall of the old Chinese Museum, which was destroyed by fire on the 15th of July, 1854, covered an area of about 12,000 square feet. The two largest buildings of the kind in New York city are Irving Hall and Steinway Hall, the former having an area of 9375 and the latter of 9225 square feet. And even the much-talked-of Music Hall in Boston, the local habitation of "the great organ," covers only 10,206 square feet.

The work upon the new Broad street hall is well advanced in all the different apartments, the foyer and the front hall of the ground floor being the most backward at the present time. But neither of these will be required for the opening occasion. The seats, which are very comfortable, were manufactured during the winter, and are ready to be placed in position as soon as they shall be needed. These, and all the other appurtenances of the establishment, will be entirely finished by the 1st of July, so that the fresco work will alone remain incomplete after that date.

The entire cost of the structure is about $150,000, the building alone costing from $100,000 to $110,000. Many of our public-spirited citizens have already come to the assistance of the Society, by subscribing to the stock of the new Hall; but still further aid is needed before the entire expense of the undertaking can be liquidated. An opportunity will be offered to persons to subscribe at the approaching Bazaar, and it is to be hoped that many will avail themselves of it. In addition to contributing to the ornamentation of the city, they will receive an ample return for their investment, as the stock will always pay a handsome dividend. Many engagements have already been made for the use of the Hall during the summer, and when it is once fairly inaugurated, it will become the favorite resort in the city for concerts, oratorios, balls, lectures, and exhibitions of all kinds and characters.

THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW HALL will take place on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, by the inauguration of a fine horticultural display and fancy bazaar, for the sale of plants, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and useful articles of a miscellaneous character. This affair will be under the superintendence of the following committees:—

Executive Committee—Miss Percival, Chairman; Miss Robert Buist, Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Caleb Cope, Miss Sidney Longstreth, Mrs. D. Rodney King, Mrs. George D. Parrish, A. W. Harrison, Secretary.

Executive Council—D. Rodney King, President, Chairman; Caleb Cope, John Lambert, Robert Buist, Horace Binney, Jr.

Committee of Arrangement and Decoration—J. E. Mitchell, Chairman; G. W. Earl, Thomas Meehan, William Southwood, Robert Cornelius, Robert Kilvington, H. B. Blanchard, A. W. Harrison, Dr. William Camac, Henry A. Dreer, Peter Mackenzie, R. W. Marshall, W. L. Schaffer, C. V. Hagner, Andrew Drybourgh, Thomas C. Percival, Robert Scott, John McGowan, G. W. Fahnestock, Charles Harmar, James D. Wagner, Jr., Charles H. Miller, William Hacker, J. Duval Rodney. Thomas Evans, Secretary.

Committee on Finance—William L. Schaffer, Chairman; Richard M. Marshall, Henry A. Dreer, Charles Holmes, Charles P. Hayes, Thomas P. James, Treasurer.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. William Harmar, Chairman; Mrs. Stephen S. Price, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Charles Harmar, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. John Lambert, Mrs. C. Dutilh, Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Miss Graff, Miss E. B. Garrigues, Mrs. Daniel Haddock, Mrs. G. W. Biddle, Mrs. Thomas P. James, Mrs. Chapman Biddle, Mrs. J. Vaughan Merrick, Mrs. Edward Hartshorne, Mrs. Hart, Miss Wagner, Miss Annie Biddle, Mrs. Henry A. Dreer, Miss Helen Longstreth, Mrs. Peter Mackenzie, Mrs. James L. Claghorn, Mrs. Charles Harris, Miss Lucy Moss, Secretary.

Committee of Reception—D. Rodney King, Chairman; James E. Mitchell, Caleb Cope, General Patterson, David Landreth, Robert Buist, Stephen S. Price, George D. Parrish, William L. Schaffer, Thomas Meehan, E. Satterthwait, A. W. Harrison, Newbury A. Smith, Dr. William A. Camac, Charles Harned, Richard M. Marshall, Thomas C. Percival, Dr. McCuen, Thomas P. James, Dr. Bergen, Charles P. Hayes, Dr. Edward Hartshorne, Henry A. Dreer, Peter Mackenzie.

Committee on Music—Dr. William Camac, Chairman.

Committee on Literary Department—Riter Fitzgerald and Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, Chairmen.

Committee on Donation Table—Mrs. George D. Parrish, Chairman.

Committee on Useful and Fancy Articles—Mrs. James E. Mitchell and Miss Percival, Chairmen.

Committee on Plant Stand—Mr. Charles McManus, Chairman.

Committee on Gipsy Encampment—Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, Chairman

Committee on Forced and Foreign Fruits—J. E. Mitchell, Chairman.

Committee on Vegetables—Charles Harmar, Chairman.

Committee on Native Plants—Louis A. Jack, Chairman.

Committee on Cut Flowers—R. Kilvington and Miss Percival, Chairmen.

Foraging Committee—Christian Muck, Chairman; James G. Augustine, caterer; and John Irvin, head waiter.

Among the immense number and variety of articles to be embraced in the display will be the following:—

Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Hanging Baskets, Flower Stands, Autumn Leaves, Grasses, Plants in pots, Annuals, Seeds, Roots, Bulbs, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Fruits—domestic, foreign, and forced; green, dried, candied, preserved, and canned. Vegetables—green and canned. Grain, Flour, Meal, Pulse, Hops. Fern Cases, Aquaria, Apiaries, Aviaries, Phantom Bouquets, Wax Fruits, Wax and Leather Flowers, and Leaves. Horticultural Iron, Wire, and Rustic Work. Garden Implements and Books. China and Glassware, Pottery, Garden Seeds, and Vases. Fountains and Garden Statuary. Books, Engravings, Paintings, and all products of the Pen and Pencil. Useful articles of all kinds for household purposes. Dry Goods and Trimmings; Clothing for infants and children, and articles for watering places. Fancy articles, from the simplest to the most elegant works of art. Toys, Games, Perfumery. Mathematical, Optical, and Musical Instruments, Music Books and Music. Confectionery, Candies, Syrups, Mineral Waters, Cakes, Ice Creams, Jellies, Paste, and Pies. Groceries and Provisions of all kinds.

But perhaps the display of flowers will be the most beautiful and attractive of all, and to insure success in this department, daily contributions during the continuance of the exhibition are solicited from all the friends of the enterprise in this city and the surrounding country.

One hundred and sixteen premiums altogether will be awarded to the successful competitors in the exhibition, the principal ones being the following:—

For the best Floral Design, not over three feet in diameter at the base, $10. For the second best, by another exhibitor, $5.

For the best Table Design, a piece of plate valued at $5. For the second best, by another exhibitor, $4.

For the best basket of Cut Flowers, $4.

For the best pair of hand Bouquets, not over eight inches in diameter, $3.

For the best Phantom Bouquet, composed of skeletonized leaves and plants, a piece of plate valued at $4.

For the best Hanging Basket, $3.

For the best general collection of Plants in pots, not less than forty in number, and one half of them in bloom, a piece of plate, valued at $6. For the second best, by another exhibitor, $4.

For the largest and best collection of Cut Flowers, a piece of plate valued at $6. For the second best, by another exhibitor, $4.

For the best collection of Twelve Plants in bloom, in ten-inch pots, $4.

For the best ornamental Foliage Plants, twelve in number, and in pots not more than ten inches in diameter, $4.

For the best Hybrid Perpetual, of fifty cut flowers and twenty-five varieties, a piece of plate valued at $10. For the second best, by another exhibitor, $5.

For the best collection of twenty-five named varieties of Strawberries, one pint each, $5. For the second best, by another exhibitor, $4.

For the best three bunches of foreign Grapes, $5.

For the best twelve bunches of native Grapes, grown last year, $2.

For the best collection of Vegetables, $5. For the best collection of the same, by an amateur, $4.

Do Justice to Nature.

It is ingratitude to nature not to preserve and keep in splendid order a good set of teeth. Nothing can be easier. All that is needed is to brush them briskly night and morning with purifying SOZODONT. It will make the mouth a perfumed palace.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drills and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens.
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11stmrp] PHILADELPHIA.

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229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received from recent Auction Sales:—
One case Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30c., worth 40c.
Best Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65c., etc.
Spring All-wool Plaid Shawls, $3, worth $4·50.
New and choice styles Spring Calicoes.
Double width All-wool Delaines, 68c.
Black and White Balmorals, very low.
All-wool Tweeds, boys' wear, 75c.
Power Loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 85c.
Linen Towels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, 28c., etc.
Apron and Nursery Diaper, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
Ladies' Cold Bord'd Hemstitched, 37½c., worth 50c.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 23, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Gents' Hemstitched Handk'fs, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., etc.
Gents Summer Cotton Undershirts, 75c.
French Woven Corsets, $1·25.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Plaid Nainsooks, 25c. up.
Plain Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
White Piques, 50c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 75, 85c., and $1.
Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Satin Plaid Nainsook, for wrappers, 50c.
Swiss Mulls, Soft Finish Cambrics, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

One case Bleached Muslin, 12½c., best yet.
One bale yard Unbleached, 16c., worth 18c.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
2½ yds. wide Bleached Sheeting, 45c.
2½ " " " " 50, 68, and 85c.
Pillow Case Muslins, 22 and 25c.
All-wool Domet Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached Muslin.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Bay Mills, Superior Shirting.
New Jersey, Montgomery, Manaway, Waltham, Pacific, Strafford, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

129] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.

PHILADELPHIA. 5 24 1m

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY.

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTING WAREHOUSE

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

AND

SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf2mrp

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AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

May 28, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—

MARKET STREET, Nos. 1910, 1912, and 1914—Valuable Business Property, 43 feet front, 178 feet deep.
MARKET STREET, No. 110—Valuable Tavern and Dwelling.
CYPRESS STREET, No. 306—Genteel Dwelling.
SPRUCE STREET, No. 716—Elegant Residence, Stable, and Coach House, and large Lot.
LOMBARD STREET, No. 1635—Two three-story Brick Dwellings.
GERMAN STREET, No. 221—Genteel Dwelling.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, at Pleasantville—Valuable Farm, 95 acres.
GROUND RENTS—$28, $28, $15, $36, $22, $60.

CITY PROPERTY.

RACE STREET, No. 481—One three-story Brick Dwelling.
RICHARDSON'S COURT (adjoining the above)—Four Brick Dwellings.
CHESNUT STREET, N. W. corner Twenty-third—Large and valuable Lots.
SOUTH STREET, S. E. corner Carbon, Fourth Ward—Desirable Lot.
FRONT STREET, above Noble—Two-and-a-half story Brick Building, and two-and-a-half story Frame Building.
CHRISTIAN STREET, between Ninth and Tenth—Very desirable Lots.
For full particulars see Pamphlet Catalogues and Plans at the Auction Rooms. [5 21 3t

BANK AND OTHER STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

On Tuesday, May 28,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following mortgages, given by Samuel Work and William McCouch to the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company:—

No. 1. Mortgage for $6537, secured by 1307 acres of land in Bethel township, Fulton county, Pa.
No. 2. Mortgage for $4010, secured by 802 acres of land in Providence township, Bedford county, Pa.
No. 3. Mortgage for $6086, secured by 1236 acres of land in Howard township, Centre county, Pa.
For account of whom it may concern:—
300 shares Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
For other accounts:—
100 shares Consolidation National Bank.
10 shares Cape May Turnpike Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
10 shares Merchants' Hotel.
$5000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Consolidated Bonds.
$200 Baltimore Central Railroad Bond.
3000 shares Tionesta Oil and Lumber Co.
50 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.
50 shares Bank of Smyrna, Del.
25 shares Broad Mountain Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
24 shares Second National Bank.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
150 shares Chesnut and Walnut Street Passenger Railway Co.
50 shares West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Co.
100 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
28 shares Camden and Gloucester City Turnpike Co., par $25.
50 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad (new stock).
Pew No. 13 St. Stephen's Church.
1 share Mercantile Library. [5 25 2t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT SCHOMACKER PIANOFORTE, FINE ENGRAVINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE CURTAINS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 128 South Eighteenth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture. [5 24 3t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Afternoon,

28th instant, at 2 o'clock, at No. 533 North Eleventh street, by catalogue, the handsome furniture. [5 24 3t

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J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SALE ON MONDAY, June 3,

will include—

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased.—Stone Residence and lot of ground, Allen's lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS—Estate of Roger McDonald, deceased.—Two-story brick Tavern and four brick Dwellings, corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, between Walnut and Locust streets.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with 40 acres of land, Church lane, adjoining the city line, 4 miles from Market Street Bridge.
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND LOCUST STREET—Handsome Residence, with side Office and Lot, 34 feet front.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE—No. 316 South Tenth street.
CHESNUT STREET, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Handsome Modern Residence, Fourth, east of Fortieth street, north side.
SOUTH FIFTH STREET—No. 905 Fairfax place Five brick Dwellings and Lot, 42 by 130 feet.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four modern three-story brick Dwellings Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.
Same Estate—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 936 and 938 King, now Cross street, below Dickerson street.
Same Estate—Two two-story Dwellings, west side Church, now Otsego street, between Reed and Prime streets.
Same Estate—Brick Messuage and lot of ground, No 2740 Federal street.
Same Estate—Yearly Ground Rent of $62·50.
Same Estate—Eight yearly Ground Rents of $52 each.
Same Estate—Five yearly Ground Rents of $69 each, one of $81, and one of $84. [5 23 9t

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SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

On Friday, May 31,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will include:—

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, 7 acres at Olney, Twenty-second Ward, lately the residence of Dr. William Camac. Large stone house, 20 rooms, stabling, tenant house, 2 green houses, bowling alley, etc. Grounds beautifully laid out and planted with elegant shrubbery.
LARGE AND VALUABLE TRIANGULAR LOT, Passyunk road and Twelfth street, 118 feet 11½ inches on Passyunk road, 174 feet 3 inches on Twelfth street.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, S. Broad street, below McKean street, 40 feet by 265 feet to a 50 feet street.
LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner of Ninth and McKean streets, 96 feet on Ninth street, 146 feet 6 inches on McKean st. [5 25 5t

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JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 28, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1100 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 22 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday morning,

May 30, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [5 24 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

May 31, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 5 24 5t

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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

Sale No. 1305 Chesnut street.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ETC.

F. A. GABRYLEWITZ, who is about removing from the premises No. 1305 Chesnut street, has instructed B. SCOTT, Jr., to make a peremptory sale of his entire stock, previous to removal to his new store, No. 1323 Arch street, in November next, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, May 28 and 29, at 10 o'clk, comprising mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt, walnut, and rosewood frames; modern paintings by leading American and foreign artists, chromos, engravings, photograph frames, etc. [5 26 3t

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, NOTIONS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday Morning,

May 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and most desirable assortment of new seasonable goods for present sales. 5 25 3t

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AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning,

May 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c. Also women's, misses, and children's wear. [5 25 4t w

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BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. [illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.

Tea Sets, plain and chased	$25·0
" " "	$30·00
" rich chased	$33·50
" " "	$35·00
" very handsome	$37·50
" very rich and medallions	$40 00
" " " "	$45 00

ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $5·00 to $18·00.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3m rp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

ICE PITCHERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ICE PITCHERS,

NOW OPENING AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

4 1? smw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.

BAILEY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA

NEW STYLES

LADIES' SATCHELS.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

4 1 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [5 21 thsm

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TO RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT CHESNUT HILL, TO RENT.

TO RENT, AT CHESNUT HILL, AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, situate within five minutes' walk of the depot. Ten chambers, and all the modern conveniences. Stable, Coach House, etc. etc. Grounds tastefully laid out. Address "Furnished House," "Inquirer" office. 5 21 6trp

"CLOVERNOOK COTTAGE" AND GROUNDS TO RENT.—A very desirable place of 15 acres, or the House, Lawn, Garden, Stabling, Ice House, etc. separately, with a profusion of fruit and vegetables—and Garden on the place—adjoining "Cornwells" Station, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 12 miles from city proper. House carpeted and matted and partly furnished. Rent low. Apply to GEORGE L. SENAT, No. 214 CHESNUT Street, up stairs. 5 27mwf 3t*

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Country Seat, with 20 acres of Ground, nine miles distant from the city, having an abundance of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and large and productive Vegetable Garden, large Barn, Stabling and all other necessary outbuildings. Convenient of access to the city by the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 27 No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

CONCERT HALL,

Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET. This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the same is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.
4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P. O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE COTTAGE, with Coach House and Stable. Situation high and healthy, with plenty of shade. Only fifteen minutes ride by steam twelve times daily. Apply at No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 5 27 6t*

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also, opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special Inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwfsp2m